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EUROPE ON WAY TO SOLUTION OF RAIL PROBLEM

Germany Joining Steam
and Aerial Services With
Marked Success

FRANCE TESTING OUT SPEED AND SECURITY

Electrification and Trains Mov-
ing at 100 Miles an Hour
Average Soon

*Swifter expansion of air trans-
portation promised for the twentieth
century, even as railroading and
steamboating were developed in the
nineteenth century, involves numer-
ous changes affecting the present
organization of railroads. How rail-
way officials are meeting the change
in transportation demands is de-
scribed in this series of articles, of
which this is the sixth and last.*

By JAMES C. YOUNG

Travel in Europe is veering rapidly
from the earth to the air, particularly
travel between the international capitals.
Scarcely a city on the continent lacks its airport, where arriving
air-traveling planes be taken to the
new era. Starting from the stage of
European travel at Le Bourget, out-
side Paris, the air voyager may proceed
west to London, north to Scandinavia,
Italy, Constantinople and points be-
yond, or he may fly east to Germany,
Poland, Russia, and a dozen other
countries.

Of course, this is travel in the
de luxe degree. The liners of the
air have sleeping quarters, restaur-
ants and lounge rooms—everything
but a bed. The door of the cabin is
prosper, enclosed by glass, where
a traveler may sit at his ease and
study the play of sunlight upon the
clouds. Meanwhile he is hurtled
along at 100 miles an hour, or even
150 in the swiftest planes.

But European air travel becomes
less a luxury and more of an estab-
lished custom by the day. The big-
gest aerial organization on the conti-
nent, the Deutsche Luft Hansa, car-
ried 100,000 passengers in the first
nine months of 1928. Its lines
now extend everywhere across the
international borders, to the interior
of Germany and other countries, as well
as capitals. Ninety-four lines are
operating from the principal Berlin
airport, flying close to 40,000 miles
daily.

Combined Rail and Air

The Luft Hansa has perceived some
of the larger possibilities of the new
airplane.

day, and was the first organization
in the world to combine rail and air
service, not only for travel, but valuable
cargoes. This service has attained
an amazing development. A
shipper at any point in Germany
served by the Luft Hansa air lines, or
which has a railroad station ad-
joining express points, can make his
shipments by the "Fliegerverkehr," as-
sured of the fastest possible move-
ment by air and rail to whatever
destination. "Fliegerverkehr" has been
coined from "flugzeug" (airplane) and
"eisenbahn" (railroad), in which
the first two letters of each word
placed before "verkehr" (traffic), re-
sult in "fliegerverkehr."

The service is not confined to Ger-
many, but extends to all countries in
the International Air Traffic Association,
which means practically the
whole of Europe. Only one bill of
lading is necessary, and the receiving
agent stands package "fliegerverkehr"
and away it goes, by train and plane
to the ends of the continent. In the
next months' period the Luft Hansa

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Loan Group Calls Popovich to Paris

Rumanian Minister Hastily
Summoned for Discussion
on Consortium

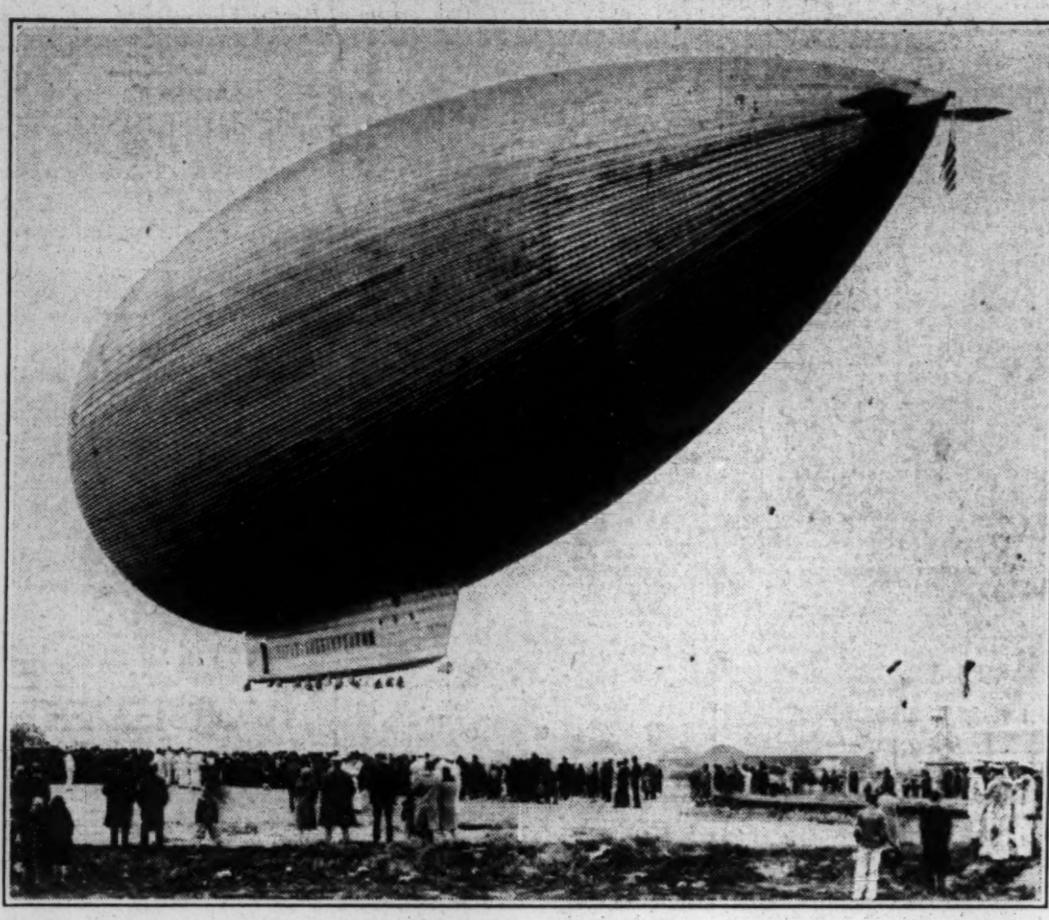
BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUCHAREST — Mihai Popovich, Minister of Finances, has gone to Paris, accompanied by a delegation, including Alex Buduzan, son of Dr. George Buduzan, member of the re-
gency, for the purpose of concluding
final arrangements for Rumania's
foreign loan, stated to be \$65,000,000, with a Franco-American group, Blair & Co., bankers, of New York, repre-
senting the American portion of the
consortium.

The Government is quite optimistic
that Mr. Popovich's presence in
Paris—which Emile Moreau, Governor
of the Bank of France, tele-
graphically requested—will ter-
minate the negotiations begun by the
Bratianu Cabinet in 1927.

The Monitor learns that the loan
terms are considered especially se-
cure by local officials. It is im-
probable that in the event of the
foreign consortium being unwilling
to concede a reduction in the under-
writing commission, Rumania will
lodge the facts with the League of
Nations.

The Rumanian delegation ap-
pointed to discuss the Hungarian
opposite question has left for San
Remo, where negotiations with the
Hungarian delegation are opening.
Langa Rascanu, Minister at Athens,
heads the delegation of six Rumanian
experts.

HERICK RETURNS TO PARIS
NEW YORK (AP)—Myron T. Her-
rick, United States Ambassador to
France, sailed Jan. 12 on the *Le de
France* for his post in Paris. Mr.
Herrick was accompanied by Mr. and
Mrs. James T. Herrick, his son and
daughter-in-law.



It's All-Metal but It Floats

"CITY OF GLENDALE" UNDERGOING FIRST TESTS

CONGRESS-ON-AIR WEDGE IS BEHIND INAUGURAL PLAN

Radiotherapy of Vice-Presi-
dential Oath Sought as
Step Toward Daily Use

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The most interesting—and unprecedented—feature of the capital's plans for the inauguration ceremonies on March 4 is the proposal to radiate the induction into office of Vice-President-elect Charles Curtis.

The vice-presidential function
should be put on the air is in
itself a secondary matter; the swearing
in of the President is of course of
first moment.

The significance of radiating the
vice-presidential ceremony arises
from the fact that it has never be-
fore been done and that it means that
for the first time in history the pro-
ceedings of the Senate will be put
on the air.

May Be Opening Wedge

Thus the occasion may provide the
opening wedge in the effort to make
dissemination of Senate proceedings
over the radio a daily event.

Advocates of such a modernization
feel that if they can once bring a
microphone into the Senate chamber
they will have made much progress
in their endeavor to put the Senate
regularly on the air.

The contest in the Senate over the
question of radiating its proceedings
is sharp and determined. C. C.
Dill (D.), Senator from Washington,
joint author of the Radio Act, has
led the movement and in the last
year made considerable progress.

The tremendous use of the radio in
the recent presidential election, Mr.
Dill declares, has operated to over-
come much of the Senate's hostility to
the idea.

Weight of Tradition

The weight of tradition is still
strong however, and Mr. Dill has
resisted from offering a concrete
proposal.

Radiating of the Senate's pro-
ceedings would, of course, result in
similar dissemination of the im-
portant debates of the House. Such
publicity would be certain to have a
far-reaching effect on the deliberations
of both Chambers, and uncertainty
as to just what that effect
would be is a powerful agent in the
unfriendly attitude of congressional
leaders.

Co-operating with Mr. Dill in the
effort to radiate the vice-presiden-
tial ceremony is James Preston,
superintendent of the Senate Press
Galleys. The vice-presidential induc-
tion takes place in the Senate chamber,
and in the presence of the new
President, members of both Houses,
and of the Supreme Court.

CO-OPERATING WITH MR. DILL

The next step, which Captain slate
says will be made immediately, is the
installation of the boilers, turbine
and "blower" propeller, which are to
furnish the craft with its unique
method of propulsion.

Progress in the development of the
City of Glendale is reported being
watched with keen interest by aero-
nautical experts everywhere, since
the new aircraft embodies, besides
its all-metal construction, many here-
tofore untried theories of aerody-
namics.

The new lighter-than-air ship will
be propelled by means of a straight
blade radial blower, mounted in the
center of the ship and driven by a
500-horsepower steam engine. The
total weight of this turbine and all
mounting, including the blower,
will be approximately five feet
in diameter, will be within 300
pounds. Steam for this turbine will
be supplied from the generating plant
located in the cabin of the ship. The
action of this blower, displacing the
air at the front of the ship, is designed
to cause a stream of high
velocity air to be thrown off in all
directions. This air, due to its
velocity, will seal to the surface of
the ship and follow it to the tall
tail where it will again become quiet
and join the atmosphere again. As this
high speed air passes the
largest diameter of the ship, it begins
to lose velocity and widen out. This
causes a wedge-shaped flow, with the
wide part of the wedge at the tail
and the lowest velocity.

Thus the general atmospheric pressure exerts
a constant pressure upon and gently
but swiftly moves the ship forward
with an equal pressure simultaneously applied over its entire area.

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total weight of this turbine

TARIFF LOBBY GROWS ACTIVE FOR REVISION

House Committee Hearings
Attract Agents of Inter-
ested Industries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The opening re-
cently by the House Ways and
Means Committee of hearings on
tariff revision has vastly increased
the numbers and activities of lobby-
ists in the capital.

These lobbyists, duly registered
and listed, labor not only before the
committees, but they extend great
effort upon individual members, pre-
senting their views and arguing the
justices of their demands.

The majority of those appearing
before the committee are men con-
cerned with various industries af-
fected by the tariff. Only occasion-
ally are lawyers seen at the hearings.
Among the prominent attor-
neys who have attended to date are
Frank W. Mondell of Washington and

Wyoming, formerly Republican floor
leader of the House, and Levi Cooke
of Washington, legal representative
of various corporate organizations.

Consideration of the chemical
schedule, with a general demand for
increased rates, was interrupted by
intrusion of the farm issue. The
dairymen, represented by W. R.
Moscip of Minnesota, speaking for
the National Milk Producers' Associa-
tion, challenged the manufacturers
of coated paper over the proposed
duty on casein, a skimmed milk de-
rivative entering largely into the
manufacture of coated paper. The
dairymen want the duty raised from
2½ cents per pound to 8 cents. Mr.
Moscip declared that this was "the
first gun in the battle for farm re-
lief."

Martin Canine, representing the
coated-paper manufacturers, declared
that the dairymen were not producing
enough casein to satisfy the domestic
market, and that elimination of the
duty would make it possible for
the coated-paper manufacturers to
revive their industry, re-enter the
European markets, and sell their
paper more cheaply to the domestic
consumer. He contended also that
American dairymen were not produc-
ing casein of proper quality, and that
the lack of quantity was because
powdered milk was proving a more
profitable by-product.

NAVAJO POPULATION ESTIMATED AT 38,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Navajo Indian
Reservation in northern Arizona,
Utah, Colorado and New Mexico con-
tains vast stores of undeveloped
wealth, and the time is sure to come
when membership in the tribe will
be of great value, administrators of
Indian affairs believe.

A careful and detailed census of
the Navajo tribe, the largest group of
original Americans remaining wards
of the Government, is being taken by
the Department of the Interior.
Every member of the tribe is re-
quired to receive a disc of identification
similar to those worn by soldiers
during the World War. The disc will
enable the Indian at any time to es-
tablish his tribal status and protect
his property rights. The census is
expected to show a population of
about 38,000.

BOOK MARKERS

Transparent, have clear, permanent
figures, bold fast, and are practically
indelible. Send for catalog or call at
Massachusetts Bible Society
41 Bromfield St., Boston

The Giant Ford Tri-Motored Plane Colonel Lindbergh Will Use as His Flagship for the New Fleet of Planes for the Transcontinental Air Transport, Shown Flying Above the Clouds at Detroit, Mich.

Lindbergh to Fly Miami-Panama Air Mail on Feb. 4

Colonel Retained as Technical Adviser to Pan-American Airways, Inc.

NEW YORK (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has announced he will fly
the plane which will open the Pan-
American Airways, Inc., new mail
route from Miami to the Panama
Canal Zone on Feb. 4, putting into
effect the United States-foreign mail
contract recently awarded the com-
pany.

At the same time the corporation
announced that Colonel Lindbergh
had been retained as technical ad-

visor to the Pan-American Airways
and its affiliated operating companies
and also as consultant to Aviation
Corporation of the Americas, the
holding company.

Colonel Lindbergh said he expected
to leave Miami, Fla., at 6 a. m., east-
ern standard time, on Feb. 4, flying
through British Honduras and Nicara-
agua to Cristobal, in the Canal Zone,
where he is scheduled to land about
4 p. m., Feb. 6. Although the trip
will require approximately three
days, he said, the actual flying time
will be about 19½ hours. A Sikorsky
Amphibian plane will be used for the
flight.

"The trip from the United States
to the Canal Zone ordinarily takes
five to seven days by boat," Colonel
Lindbergh said. "The plane will,
therefore, save two to three days in
the transportation of mail to Cristo-
bal. The greatest time saving, how-
ever, will be between the United
States and countries like Nicaragua
which are not reached by direct
steamship route. With such country's
time saving may amount to
about two weeks."

After returning from Cristobal, Col.
Lindbergh, of the Pan-American Airways, Inc., ex-
pects to operate the mail service be-
tween Miami and the Panama Canal
Zone about twice a month. It is ex-
pected that passenger service will be
added within six months after the
establishment of the mail service,
and that by that time trips will be
made as the provision ship for
the Ford Brazil rubber plantations.

In his capacity as technical advisor
to the company Colonel Lindbergh
will pass on all matters pertaining to
routed airports and equipment and
all technical matters relating to Pan-
American service.

ZEHN & SCHLONSKI
recommend their expert advice to foreign buy-
ers of German merchandise. They are prepared
to put at the disposal of their clients proposa-
lions and sources of supply. Efficient
handling of all transactions. Correspondence
in English, French, German, Italian,
Spanish.

Zehn & Schlonski, Grad. Engineer
18, Bleich Str. Frankfurt o. M. Germany

THREE WELL KNOWN SACRED SONGS

MUSIC BY FREDERIC W. ROOT
WORDS BY MARY BAKER EDDY
Blissful Patriotic Morn
O'er Water, Harkening to the Mind
Shepherd, Show Me How to Go
All in 2 Keys—High and Low

THOMAS W. HATCH
104 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Buy Tree-Ripened Fruit ORANGES and GRAPEFRUIT

PRICES:
1/4 Box Oranges or Grapefruit... \$2.40
1/2 Box Oranges (and) Grapefruit... \$4.25
Full Box Oranges and Grapefruit... \$8.25
PAID... any point east of Mississippi River.
We also carry Guava Jelly
and other tropical fruits.

Checks or Money Order to Company order.
Consumers Package Fruit Co.
Winter Haven, Fla.

Ford to Close Stores
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Retirement of
Henry Ford as a commissioner in
behalf of his employees through the
operation of commissaries stores in the

Detroit district for a number of years
is indicated with the closing down
of the largest of these commissaries at
Fordson plant of Ford Motor Com-
pany. While the other two establish-
ments of this kind at the Highland
Park and Lincoln plants have not
been shut down and the stock on
hand at the Fordson store is to be
divided between them, it is under-
stood that the company contemplates
the closing of all its commissaries in
the district within a short time.

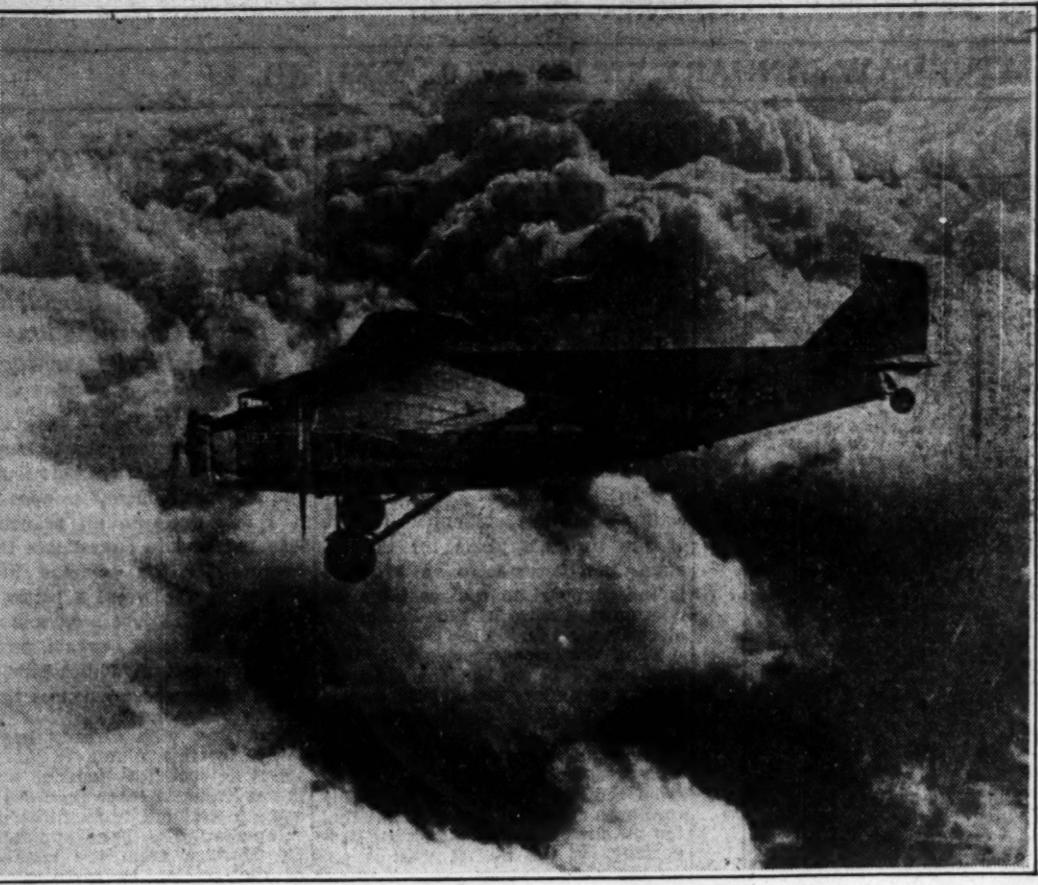
The reason given by the company
for the closing of the Fordson plant
store is that the space occupied
is required for automobile manufac-
turing purposes. It is said, however,
that employees have not favored the
Ford commissaries with the nec-
essary large scale patronage during the
past year. This has been especially
evident since the opening of two
large chain stores here and the loca-
tion of an increasing number of them in
outlying sections where Ford em-
ployees reside for the most part.

When the commissaries were first
opened by the Ford Company they
were also available to the general
public with the result that a nation-
wide storm of protest from independ-
ent retailers throughout the country
developed. This agitation culminated
in a series of open meetings spon-
sored by retail groups when their
closing to the public was requested.
The policy of selling to the public
was finally discontinued about a year
ago with a resultant heavy falling
off in business.

EGYPT OPPOSED
TO FORD PROPOSAL

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—The Egyptian
Government was understood not to
be prepared to consider Henry Ford's

Lindbergh's New Wings Soar Above the Clouds



proposal that he build a road in ex-
change for free entry of his cars into
Egypt.

An 8 per cent ad valorem duty is
paid now on Ford cars imported into
Egypt. The newspaper Siassa re-
cently said Mr. Ford had proposed
that he construct at his own expense
about 155 miles of roadway anywhere
in Egypt and undertake its upkeep if
the Government would allow his
automobiles to enter the country free
of duty.

**Defense of Youth
of Today Voiced
by School Expert**

(Continued from Page 1)
students of today than any college
generation with which I have been
acquainted."

He quoted also Dr. Ernest M.
Hopkins, president of Dartmouth
College, who said: "Our college
youth confronts a world of bewildering
propensities undreamed of in any
preceding generation and faces it
unafraid. In straightforwardness, in
unhypocritical honesty, in cleanliness
of thought and integrity of action, in
aspiration and idealism, they like
us have not been seen before."

Dr. Boynton said that he would not
attempt to say that there were some
boys and girls who met trouble
but he answered that there had al-
ways been such cases.

"I am not looking for any diminution
in juvenile delinquency until
fathers care more for the friendship
of their sons than for their golf clubs," he declared. "I am not
looking for any similar diminution
among girls until mothers care more
for the rare experience of associating
with their own daughters than for bringing home a prize
from the bridge party."

Opportunities for Education

Turning to a different but related
subject, Dr. Boynton said that he had
traveled over much of the country,
and had addressed more than 50,000
people since September, in an effort
to counteract "a distinct attempt that
is being made to limit educational
opportunities in the United States."

Such attempts, in the main, he said,
came from organizations desiring a
further source of cheap labor.

The cry that education costs are
too high, which is one of the weapons
of such organizations, he asserted, is
now exploded. He declared that
there cannot rightfully be such criti-
cism in the light of recent Govern-
ment figures, showing 22 cents of
each dollar spent on luxury, 13 cents
wasted and but 2 cents spent for edu-
cation.

DEMOCRATS START CAMPAIGN
WASHINGTON (AP)—A National
Democratic Congressional Commit-
tee has been named to take charge of
that party's campaign in the next
election. One Representative from
each state will be named on the com-
mittee.

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TOKYO CAUTIOUS in Comments on Mukden Incident

Course Taken by Chang Hsueh- liang Virtually Amounts to Independence Declaration

By WILHELM STETTER, Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO.—There is much perturba-
tion here at the removal of Yang Yu-<

RATIONALIZATION SEEN AS KEY TO COAL PROBLEM

Reduced Production No
Solution, Many Experts
at Geneva Affirm

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—Dr. von Tredeburg (Germany), chairman of the committee under whose auspices the coal experts held their meeting, said in a speech to the experts that the situation in the coal field was not necessarily constituting an international problem but that the primary responsibility for remedying the crisis lay with the leaders of the industry itself. It is for the coal owners by rationalization of the production and better distribution, to place their industry on a sound economic basis.

At the same time, Dr. von Tredeburg admitted that certain aspects of the problem, such as tariff questions, and certain commercial methods, came within the scope of the economic committee's consideration, which must also take into account the interest of the consumers.

Case of Consumer

Dr. von Tredeburg said it would not do for coal owners to imagine that under the rules of the League they could establish a cartel for extracting larger profits at the expense of the industry generally. The experts, who realize the outcry that would be raised by industries dependent upon coal if prices were raised by a policy of restriction, have steered a cautious course. The British representatives, for instance, did not see what advantage could accrue at present to the British coal industry by an international agreement for the limitation of output, which might prevent the British from regaining their lost markets. They attach more importance to rationalization of the British mines and co-operation between them for reducing the cost of production, and it is interesting to learn that under Lord Mervinett's guidance, Welsh and Scottish anthracite mines are to form a combine.

The views of the experts who favor an international cartel will, however, be placed before the economic committee, which will examine the whole problem in the light of the experts' report. The ball will thus be set rolling between the experts and the economic committee of the League, which is prepared to prepare a depreciation of miners and consumers, who opposed all plans for raising prices artificially.

Cheaper Production

In the meantime it is the opinion of the economic experts attending the deliberations of the coal experts that the hope of restoring prosperity in the coal industry depends far more on cheapening production by rationalization, which would at the same time afford better profits to the coal owners than by limiting output, and in this connection economic experts are much impressed by speeches of certain coal experts on

Thames for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, which has decided to station it at Dover to help airplanes that come down in the English Channel.

The new boat is also to be at the service of cross-channel steamer traffic. Its speed is to be between 17 and 18 knots, this being reckoned the fastest it is now possible to obtain here without sacrificing the lifeboat's ability to withstand rough weather and carry passengers.

The length is 44 feet and beam 14 and the boat has accommodation for 50 people. Electricity is to be used for lighting, also for searchlight and captain driving. The boat also carries a line-throwing gun and wireless installation with 50 miles radius. The horsepower is 365, compared with 80 on the biggest lifeboats now used on the British coast.

**Poincaré Again
Emerges Victor
From Chamber**

(Continued from Page 1)

experts' recommendations were quite unsatisfactory, France would fall back upon the Dawes plan. Apparently he also felt it was useless to consider a solution which did not embody the mobilization of German debt and its commercialization, at least in part.

France, in other words, will only be satisfied if cast-iron guarantees are forthcoming that as long as there are any debts to be paid to the Allies, the money will be provided from other than its own sources to pay them. There must be a suitable indemnity against expenditures in reconstructing the devastated regions. M. Poincaré stated quite definitely that, for the time being, only one question was under consideration, namely, reparations. When this was out of the way it would then be possible to approach the "interrelated debts from a new angle." And he added that while these two problems settled, "we shall go on long toward peace and the prosperity of nations."

In connection with peace, he pointed out also that Parliament would be called on shortly to ratify the Pact of Paris and thereby demonstrate the attachment of France to a combine.

Norway's Budget
Raises Criticism

Expected Reduction Deferred
Owing to New Price Levels
Caused by Parity

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Poland, in answering Soviet Russia's note proposing consummation of the Kellogg Pact between them, emphasizes that while it accepts "in principle" it is bound by the fact of its signature to the Pact of Paris to undertake no separate action without previous understanding with the other signatories and the ratification of the documents will take place only after deposit in Washington.

Poland considers that only a union of all interested states can guarantee the peace of Europe and the omission of the Baltic states and Rumania in the Soviet overture constitutes a formidable difficulty in the arrival at a complete understanding. The Government says it feels bound to consult these states as to their opinion of the Soviet proposal.

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The tone of the contents of the Polish reply to the Soviet protocol prescribing the immediate bringing into force of the Kellogg Pact as between the Soviet Union and Poland and other states desiring to sign the protocol makes an unfavorable impression here, as is evidenced by the press comment and the detailed reply which the acting Foreign Commissar, Maxim Litvinoff, delivered to the Soviet charge d'affaires.

Mr. Litvinoff's reply attempts definitely to remove the objections the Polish note raises regarding immediate acceptance of the protocol. Responding to the Polish observation regarding the non-invitation of the Baltic states, Finland, Latvia and Estonia, to sign the Soviet protocol, Mr. Litvinoff repeats the statement in his original note that Lithuania alone was invited because as yet it is the sole Baltic state associating itself with the Kellogg Pact.

The Soviet note contains the following explicit repudiation of any aggressive intentions as regards Rumania. "Associating itself with the Paris Treaty, the Soviet Government recognized that it assumed, as regards Rumania, from the moment when the latter associated itself with the treaty, an obligation to exclude war as a means of solving conflicts, although existing disputed questions are not thereby liquidated."

Pravda suggests that Poland desires to organize a bloc of Baltic states under its leadership, opposed to the Soviet Union.

**TABLETS TO DESIGNATE
INTERNATIONAL SPANS**

DETROIT—The International Boundary Commission has announced completion of its survey to determine the exact location of the international line on the Ambassador Bridge, which is to be opened this summer for traffic between Detroit and the border cities of Ontario.

The bill recommends that the Storting's consent be obtained for the conversion of these loans by obtaining a new domestic or foreign loan in so far as the situation on the market favors such a procedure.

The Morgenbladet, Conservative, commenting on the bill, characterizes it as a great disappointment, owing to the small total reduction and the lack of tax relief.

**NEW DAM CONTRACT
IS LET IN MEXICO**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—A contract for irrigation work which will cost 4,000,000 pesos (\$2,000,000) has been

**WORLD'S LARGEST
LIFEBOAT IS TO BE
STATIONED AT DOVER**

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A lifeboat designed to be the largest and fastest in the world, is being built by the Thornycroft Company at Hampton-on-

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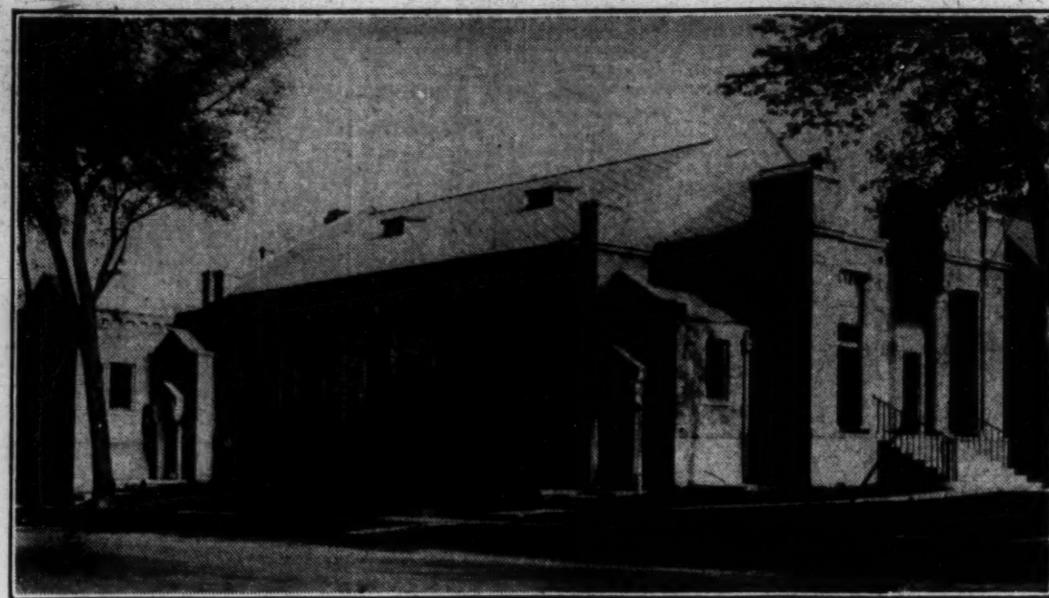
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Reprinted From Mason City Globe-Gazette
Edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Mason City, Ia., Is Dignified by Simplicity of Decoration. The Sunday School Has commodious Quarters in Basement Auditorium.

POLES REGRET RUSSIA OMITS BALTIK IN NOTE

Only Union of All States, They Say, Can Guarantee Peace—Soviet Replies

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—Poland, in answering

Soviet Russia's note proposing consummation of the Kellogg Pact between them, emphasizes that while it accepts "in principle" it is bound by the fact of its signature to the Pact of Paris to undertake no separate action without previous understanding with the other signatories and the ratification of the documents will take place only after deposit in Washington.

The work will start immediately, the report states, and according to the contract it will be completed by the winter of 1930. The project is to involve 450,000 cubic meters of the municipality of Zaragoza by the construction of a dam to impound the waters of the Rio de Tijuana. This dam, it is said, will make a lake of 140,000,000 cubic meters of water which is deemed sufficient for irrigation purposes and to supply drinking water for the entire Valley of Tijuana.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DEDICATED

Vaulted Ceiling With Simple Trim a Pleasing Feature

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—C. F. Andrews, a British missionary to India and a close friend of Mahatma Gandhi and the Poet Rabindranath Tagore, has left England on a lecture tour of the United States and Canada. Leader of commissions of inquiry into the treatment of Indians in Fiji, Kenya and South Africa, Mr. Andrews achieved success in creating a better atmosphere of understanding and good will between the races.

He is president of the Indian Trade Union Congress and a teacher in Dr. Tagore's school at Santiniketan. When in the United States he will study racial problems.

the new church would take its place among church edifices in a city much larger than Mason City. The wood-work is enameled in ivory with the doors and trim of walnut and the seat benches are of walnut with spring drop seats of blue leather.

Several ivory figures are concealed in the grill work which will contain the pipe organ, are soft lights and the central figures are beautiful fixtures of amber colored glass.

A simple trim on the beams of the vaulted ceiling is the only decoration of the church walls. The rough finish of the oyster white walls bear the trowel marks of the plasterer. The floor, under the seats, is of a cement composition while the aisles are of tile.

An impressive entrance gives a feeling of spaciousness to the whole. The wide French doors lead into the church from the outside front and two east doors give ample service. In connection with the church is a wing devoted to reading room facilities and offices.

"A large auditorium in the basement of the church furnished room for the Sunday school pupils and cloak-rooms and rest rooms have their place in the scheme of planning."

AUTHORITY ON INDIA TO TOUR AMERICA

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—C. F. Andrews, a British missionary to India and a close friend of Mahatma Gandhi and the Poet Rabindranath Tagore, has left England on a lecture tour of the United States and Canada. Leader of commissions of inquiry into the treatment of Indians in Fiji, Kenya and South Africa, Mr. Andrews achieved success in creating a better atmosphere of understanding and good will between the races.

He is president of the Indian Trade Union Congress and a teacher in Dr. Tagore's school at Santiniketan. When in the United States he will study racial problems.

Students Heckle College Debaters to Give Them Platform Aplomb

Wittenberg System Involves Ingenious Tests, Clever Coaching and Plenty of Work—Team Wins Ohio Championship Three Consecutive Times

of debating is to indicate briefly that it involves a great amount of work on the part of student debaters and faculty coaches, an abundance of foresight, and some ingenuity.

To school his speakers in an even flow of language, in an unbroken outpouring of fact and oratory, Professor Brees subjects his candidates to many tests. He puts a dozen collegians in a single room, and tells them to give their speeches. The uproar resulting is terrible, but each man doggedly goes through his own discourse to the very end.

Professor Brees will plant hecklers in a small impromptu audience just to distract the speakers. He will have chosen spectators crash to the floor through their chairs just to see if the speaker can meet the occasion of the temporary distress.

The question for 1930 will soon be available to the college debating teams in the conference. As soon as it is released, Wittenberg debaters will "get busy." They will be at work all summer in their attack upon the new question.

They marshal their facts, assemble them in logical order, then submit their speeches to criticism of students and faculty members interested in debating, then learn their speeches.

That is the Wittenberg recipe for debating success, and where natural ability and right platform presence are added, little more is to be done but to accept with thanks the judges' decisions.

IN THE SPOTLIGHT AT THE NEW YORK SHOW

THE NEW SUPERIOR

Whippet WORLD'S GREATEST SEDAN VALUES!

WITH all its many improvements, with its greater beauty, longer wheelbase, larger body, new "Finger-Tip Control" and higher compression engine, the Superior Whippet Four Sedan is still the world's lowest-priced four-door enclosed car.

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Superior Whippet. Its grace of line, its harmony of color, its longer bodies, its high radiator and hood, its sweeping one-piece full crown fenders, make the new Superior Whippet the style triumph of master designers.

The larger bodies give more spacious interiors, with broader seats and extra leg room. Other important factors in riding comfort are the oversize balloon tires, snubbers and longer springs both front and rear.

In performance, the new Superior Whippet is speedier, livelier and more powerful. Long service will prove its dependability and economical operation.

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Whippet 4 Coach, \$535; Coupe, \$535; Roadster, \$485; Touring, \$475; Commercial Chassis, \$365. Whippet 6 Coach, \$695; Coupe, \$695; Coupe (with rumble seat), \$725; Sport DeLuxe Roadster, \$850 (including rumble seat and extras). All Willys-Overland prices f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio, and specifications subject to change without notice.



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CHINA TO MAKE FISCAL REFORM CO-OPERATIVE

American Experts to Have
Help of Bankers and
Business Men

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The work of the Kemmerer financial advisory mission to China will require the services of the largest corps of experts ever employed on a mission of this kind, it is said in a description of the mission prepared by Doremus & Co., which declares it to be "one of the most ambitious financial reorganizations ever undertaken for a foreign nation."

A second group of experts and staff assistants will sail from Seattle on Jan. 26, following the departure of Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer and the first contingent of his commission, a party of about 30 persons, from San Francisco on Jan. 18, it is announced.

The list of members shows the name of William B. Poland, expert in railway finance, in addition to the 11 other experts previously announced. Mr. Poland recently resigned the post of director-general of railways for the Persian Government.

Data Already Assembled

A large volume of data for use by the commission already has been assembled by the Chinese government, it is said in a description of the methods to be followed by Dr. Kemmerer and his group. This information relating to the different departments of government will be allotted to subcommittees of the commission, which will study the facts and report their findings to the entire body at frequent meetings for full discussion before the work of drafting definite recommendations is started.

Concurrent with its study of financial problems, the commission will hold regular sessions, at which Government officials and leaders in all branches of business, banking and industry will be invited to express their views.

Headquarters will be maintained in Shanghai, with the members visiting the principal cities of the country for study and discussion.

When the financial recommenda-

tions of the commission are decided upon, they will be submitted for the most part in the form of definite projects of law to be promulgated by the Chinese Cabinet or administrative council:

Explanatory Reports

Each of the proposed laws, however, will be accompanied by an explanatory report to guide the government agencies in effecting the necessary changes and to help the public understand the reasons for the recommendations submitted.

Previous missions headed by Dr. Kemmerer have found this to be a more effective way of instituting reforms than the mere submission of a report. Recommendations by Kemmerer commissions in the past have always been unanimous, no minority reports ever having been submitted.

Usually in other countries where Dr. Kemmerer has had a commission, several members of the commission have been invited by the Government to remain in the country to assist in the administration of suggested reforms after the work of the commission as a whole has been terminated.

Since 1905, when Dr. Kemmerer undertook his first assignment of reorganizing the Philippine currency on a gold basis, his activities have taken him from Poland to South Africa and similar missions of financial reform.

Among the countries which have called upon him for aid in solving their currency, banking, budgetary and other problems are Chile, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico and Guatemala.

New Line Offered in Franklin Cars

Increased Power and Larger Bodies Among Changed Specifications

The Franklin automobile, which for years has been distinctive among American cars for its air-cooled motor, has been developed into a whole new line of motorcars in three different chassis series embodying many new points of design and listed at radically lower prices, according to an announcement by the Franklin Automobile Company of the continuation of an expansion program which has been under way for months.

By application of controlled quantity production methods to the manufacture of quality automobiles, the factory has succeeded, it is said,

Dutch Question the Genuineness of Painting Attributed to Hobbema

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A deputation appointed by the corporation committee in charge of Glasgow's art galleries is expected here to investigate the circumstances under which a committee

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

A Complete Display of

New Spring Millinery
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb
MILLINERY SALON
MISS ARCHER
Assistant Manager

of the Dutch art exhibition which recently opened at Burlington House decided against hanging the picture "A Woody Landscape," attributed to the famous seventeenth century Amsterdam painter, Meindert Hobbema. This painting was borrowed from the Glasgow art galleries where, for 70 years, it had been claimed as a genuine Hobbema.

The Dutch committee, including the directors of Amsterdam, Hague and Rotterdam museums, however, it appears, have not been completely satisfied on this point and feeling has consequently arisen.

Major Longden, the exhibition secretary, regrets this in an interview, but explains that the committee could not hang a picture for the genuineness of which it could not fully vouch. "The picture," he adds, "was either painted shortly after Hobbema's time, or some considerable time later. Certainly it is by a great master."

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THIRD AVENUE
IN THE HEART OF BIRMINGHAM



Great Bazaar in Upper Burma

This is One of the Sights Seen in Upper Burma by British Officials When They Travel Once a Year into a Region Little Known to Europeans in Order to Confer With Chinese Officials at the Border.

When British and Chinese Confer at the Frontier of Upper Burma

Their Yearly Work to Maintain Peace Among Native Tribes Takes Them Among Strange Colorful Scenes Seldom Glimpsed by White Man

Sincumkaba, Upper Burma

ALTHOUGH many tourists visit Upper Burma, few get as far as the Chinese frontier. The absence of roads and hotels makes this impossible, and in consequence the officials who work in this far-away land have opportunities of seeing interesting sights seldom viewed by other Europeans. Every January is spent in case of need in China, and it takes five or six days' marching to get there, riding on ponies and carrying tents and camp furniture on mules. The remarkable peace and happiness maintained among the warlike tribes which inhabit these little-known mountains on the frontier is largely due to the efforts of the Chinese and British who meet in conference once a year.

Every five days the natives in these parts have a market day. From far and wide they come, sometimes walking over the mountains for days, bringing their vegetables and other things to sell in baskets, on bullocks or mules, or on their own backs. All types may be seen, and it is extremely difficult to photograph some, for they are very shy and they do not often see white people. Occasionally one can buy interesting curios unobtainable in any other place.

The Senate passed and sent to the House a bill granting a pension of \$5000 a year to Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, widow of the Vice-President.

Henry F. Ashurst (D.), Senator from Arizona, sponsor of the bill, made a plea in behalf of the bill and asked for its immediate passage.

The first deficiency bill reported to the Senate with an increase of \$25,000,000 for prohibition enforcement.

Another attempt to obtain revision of an article in the Treaty of Versailles which fixes guilt for the World War on Germany was made by Peter Norbeck (R.), Senator from South Dakota, who introduced a concurrent resolution calling for a congressional inquiry.

Horace M. Albright has been named director of the National Park service, succeeding Stephen T. Mather, who resigned. Mr. Albright, a native of California, has been acting director for some time.

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FIVE INDICTED IN KANSAS CITY LIQUOR INQUIRY

Police Chief Criticized by
Judge as Investigation Ends

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—So-called sweeping grand jury investigation of liquor conditions here, precipitated about four weeks ago, by the hochmuth commission, has resulted in 25 indictments, which name five men.

At the conclusion of the investigation Judge Brown Harris, addressing the jury, openly criticized Chief of Police Lincoln R. Toyne, who earlier in the day had sent a letter to the Judge asking that he be allowed to appear before the jury.

"I think you know why he did not come over, and why he didn't ask to be given the opportunity until too late, to tell you about the operations of his raiding squads, and his financial connections, as well as why no stills, or at least practically none, have been uncovered here on raids that have been reported about," Judge Brown said, after praising the jurors for their hard work and attention to duty.

Prosecutor Criticized

In answering Judge Harris, the chief of police also criticized James R. Page, prosecutor, who he said made the chief and the police department the brunt of attacks because of political reasons and to advance his own interests politically.

Although it was openly asserted by law enforcement officers here a month ago, when Mrs. Maud Wilson went on a rampage and smashed up a saloon, that there were 1000 places where she had been engaged in investigation of only two saloons was revealed in the indictments.

One of these was the saloon Mrs. Wilson demolished and the other where an alleged election eve drinking orgy was said to have culminated in four fatalities last November.

Jiggs Shindel and Harold Norris, alleged keeper and bartender in the wrecked saloon, and Oscar Rowe and Jess Blanchard, proprietor and bartender of the other place, were named. Pete Rafferty, an alleged gangster, was the fifth man named.

Liquor From Police Charged

At the outset of the investigation it was charged that liquor had been taken from the police department to the place where several men were reportedly fatalities from bad liquor. Mr. Page, however, indicated he expected to obtain indictments for murder against several men, and indicated that the charges might reach the police department.

Chief Toyne said the prosecutor had been threatening for two years to send the entire police department to the penitentiary, but that "he has never convicted a policeman yet."

"And now he had the temerity to turn a real liquor probe into a political inquiry of the police department," he added.

The grand jury report recommended that investigation of crime continue, but time barely "to scratch the surface."

The report also called attention to the jury's belief that the police department here is inadequate in numbers to protect the citizens and property and cope with criminal activities.

Law School Unit Given to Michigan

Library for Legal Research
Provided by Donor of
Other Buildings

OFFICIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ANN ARBOR, Mich.—William W. Cook, New York City attorney, has presented \$1,750,000 to the University of Michigan for construction of a library for legal research. Mr. Cook was donor of the law dormitory and Lawyers' Club, the show buildings of the university campus.

The new library unit will be built in the same place where the dormitories, clubs and common areas are located and will be another step in making a distinct college group for the law school. The law research building will follow the same architectural plan as the other legal units

Registered at the Christian
Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House during the following:

Orwell Bradley, Towne, New York City.

Mrs. Gertrude L. Sprague, Bangor, Me.

Henry W. Pearson, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

John F. O'Farrell, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Ruth Hull Fovargue, Monson, Me.

Mr. John C. H. Smith, London, England.

Mr. J. G. D. Smith, London, England.

Home Building || Equipment || Gardening

How Shall the House Be Insulated and With What Material?

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Chicago, Ill.

"**M**ONEY spent in insulating a house is well invested, not only because of the greater comfort in both winter and summer but also because of the reduced fuel bills," remarked J. C. Peebles, associate professor of mechanical engineering at A.M.U. He has made a special study of the subject and was found in his office workshop surrounded by different kinds of insulating boards, insulating blankets and "fills."

Insulation of modern homes is more than a passing fad, Mr. Peebles is convinced. In fact, he believes it will be an important economic item and that all the better homes will be well insulated in the future. "Is the house insulated?" is a question more and more asked by prospective purchasers of already-built homes and must be taken into consideration along with other resale factors of the new home.

Ambiguous Term

"Insulation is an ambiguous term," Mr. Peebles stated. "You may be told by certain speculative builders that a house is insulated when as a matter of fact it may have only a 3-16-inch insulating board used as substitute for lath. This house cannot properly be said to be insulated.

"When considering the problem of insulation with the architect or contractor, the question is not 'Shall we have insulation?' but 'How shall the house be insulated, where shall we put the insulation and what kind of material for insulation shall we use?'

"One of the prevalent kinds of insulation is the board-form insulation. These boards made by various manufacturers are commercially about the same thickness and nearly the same cost. Labor costs will be about the same for the different boards. They are all of a vegetable nature, will all burn, will all absorb water, and they may in time be subjected to physical deterioration, but in most cases they will last as long as the house.

"These boards are made of various materials, originally by-products but

At This Season in Florida

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Miami, Fla.

AT THIS season of the year we should judge that there would be very little doing in the way of gardening in the north, and for that reason it has occurred to me here that it might be interesting to the people who are anxious to know that at this season of the year the gardens in Florida, especially in the southern part of the State, are growing in full tilt. It might also be interesting to note that Florida is one state which has practically two climates.

In looking at your map if you will draw a straight line east and west from Fort Pierce across the State, and then include to the north of that the Indian River section, you will get the imaginary line of demarcation between the tropical and the semi-tropical sections. The planting season in the lower part of the State is, in almost every instance, still three months ahead of that in the North. To the northerner who makes his home in this portion of the State, there is much to be considered in the way of adjustment to entirely new growing conditions. To begin with, the planting seasons are almost entirely reversed. Another factor is that, where the northern gardener has insects to contend with only six months in the year, or less, this section has them for 12 months. This sounds discouraging but, as has been demonstrated over and over, south Florida produces wonders from the year around.

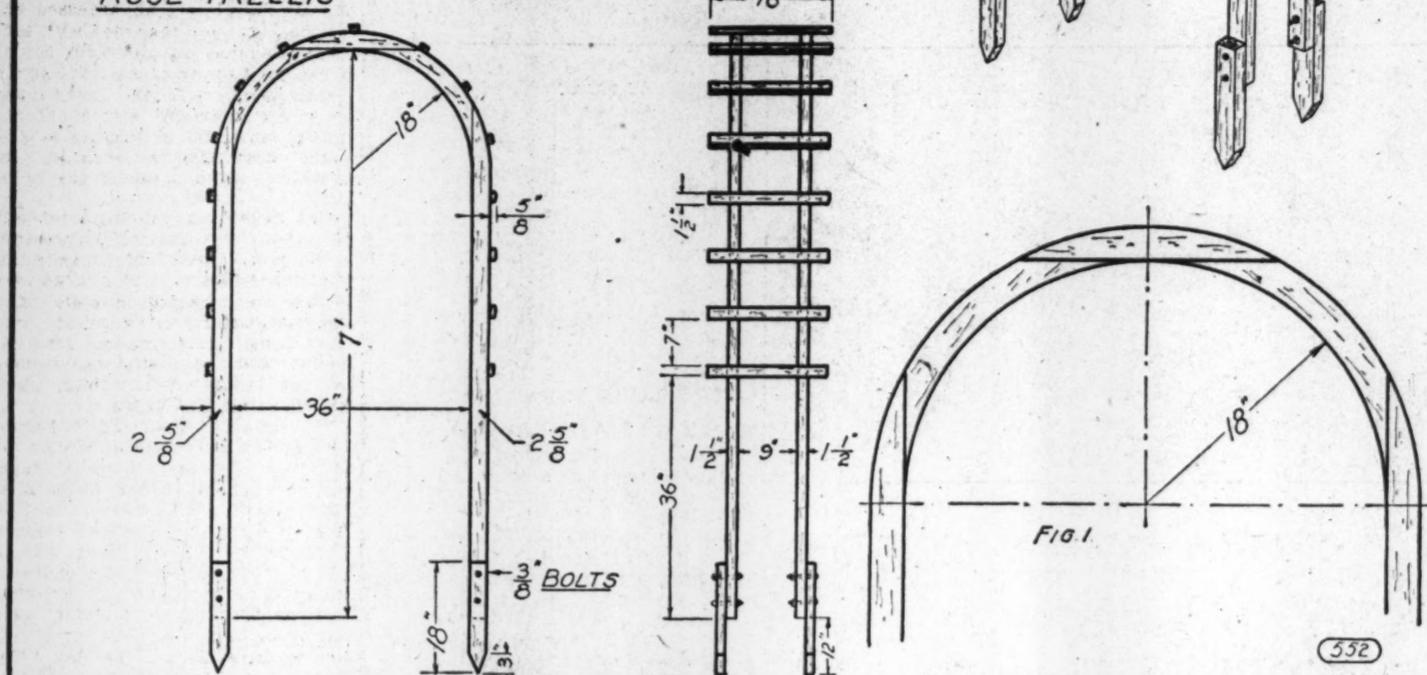
Soil conditions are also different from those anywhere else, and plants indigenous to the soil are being studied and their propagation encouraged. The women in the garden clubs of the State have been most active and helpful. Much of their time has been devoted to the propagation of plants which have produced permanent beautification. In the southern district there is a large number of native shrubs and plants which are used to great advantage, the number increasing yearly. The club women have also encouraged throughout the State the planting of trees which typically belong to each section. It is difficult for a resident of Florida to believe that any state can be made more beautiful, or has more natural advantages than has Florida.

An enthusiastic gardener recently moved from a northern state to Louisiana. He was a subscriber to several gardening magazines which he enjoyed very much, but he felt that the calendar of gardening activities which appeared in them would be of very little value to him in his new home, as most of them were based on conditions in the general latitude of New York. After studying the situation for some time he said that he found but two things were necessary in order to receive just as much assistance from these suggestions as he had done in a more northern situation. The first of these was to gain a definite knowledge of what varieties of plants would grow well in his new home, and then to adapt the planting season according to a sowing chart which he made for him self, later finding that he could have secured one from different firms of seed growers or from some publishers of gardening magazines. He simply found how many weeks should be subtracted from the dates given in the original chart and planted accordingly. He said that, in general he subtracted eight weeks from the planting time for the latitude of New York City and found it to be entirely satisfactory.

A planting chart issued for Tampa, Florida, and southward, shows every month to be a planting month in the vegetable garden, July being the month with the smallest list, but eight varieties of vegetables being listed for that month. F. V. H.



ROSE TRELLIS



Work for the Garden Can Be Done at All Seasons of the Year. For the One Who Likes Carpentry These Trellis Designs Offer Winter Suggestions.

Steel Casements—a Decorative Note

BEAUTY and convenience sums up in one phrase the ideal of the home owner today. According to the report of the general manager of the Associated General Contractors of America at a recent conference of its members in Minneapolis, "in most communities vast numbers of structures are becoming obsolete, not only because

the house is prim, stately, hospitable or cozy in its appearance from the outside. Windows not only serve for the admission of light and as frames for outdoor pictures, but also as decorative features important in the vicinity of each room.

With small sparkling panes set off by slim steel muntin bars, steel casements pattern the light and color out of doors with a brilliancy that wide blank lights of glass can never give. Instead of monotonous, the window opening a texture that blends attractively with colors and fabrics. The shimmering panes and the slender tracery of steel bars form a background for dainty colorful draperies that lend to the room the same individual charm that the chisel of a Paris gown does to its lady.

The units may be so put together,

too, as to form ensembles appropriate to every type of house, from the steel casement with a semicircular transom above it—an ideal combination for the Spanish type of home.

—to the bungalow which one associates with more intimate architecture. And for the various types there are on the market curtain rods and assemblies by means of which the windows may be draped as simply or elaborately as the will allow and as good taste dictates.

Practical Advantages

Aside from their intrinsic beauty and the possibilities they offer for interior decorating, steel casements have practical advantages that the homeowner cannot afford to overlook. Not the least of these is that they give 100 per cent ventilation in contrast to the ordinary window that, at best, can be opened only halfway. And as the steel casement opens outward, the window may be set at such an angle as to deflect into the room a breeze that would not be available to the occupants under ordinary conditions.

This construction also brings the screens inside the house where they are less subject to the dirt and grime of the street and so do not soil the curtains. These screens are also made a decorative feature of the room, being constructed of an anti-rust screen cloth of bronze, having copper, bronze or alloy frames that form an attractive part of the window ensemble. Screened inside, these modern windows set off the beauty of the exterior of the home, unmarred by the dull ugly rectangles of outside screening.

This type of window is easily washed from the inside. Extension hinges hold the open swing-leaves as they are narrow, high, broad or low,



Jones and Ward, Architect
Curtain Rod.

The Steel Casement is Practical and Decorative. Note the Harmonizing Curtain Rod.

sets have not the physical stability of the boards and cannot be used as substitutes for lath, but must be put between the studs or furring strips," Mr. Peebles explained. Turning to the third type of installation material, he continued:

"Insulating 'fills' are a newer type of insulation. They are made from the slag of smelters. While the slag while in a molten state is blown with steam and when it cools it has a fibrous nature very much like wool. In fact 'mineral wool' is sometimes used to describe it. From the same slag comes another material called mineral sponge. Other fill have gypsum for the base and consist of finely powdered gypsum mixed with paper pulp or sawdust and sometimes ground-up corn cobs.

"These fills come only in bags and are poured in between the sheathing and the lath, very much like sawdust was poured in the old-time ice-house. This is sometimes done by blowing it in by a blast of air through a big hose. This kind is especially good for ceilings.

"The bulk 'fills' can be used in any house having frame construction and it is the only kind of insulation which can be installed in the walls of an old house. All that is necessary is to get into the attic and blow the spongy material or mineral wool through a hose down between the studs. An old house can be insulated with little trouble in this way," Mr. Peebles concluded.

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ARTICLES BY EXPERTS

THE HOME FORUM

Longfellow's Evangeline in Armenia

MANY years ago, when we had begun to make a little progress in the English language at the school in Armenia, we had a favorite American poet, whose name was ringing in our ears every time we thought of America. One of his poems, especially, had wakened our imagination. This poet was Longfellow, the wholeness of whose sentiments and the warmth of whose romantic flights into the domain of the human heart had endeared him to us more than any other American master of letters, and the poem was *Evangeline*, that story so pathetic and so full of human affection. On various occasions we would recite parts of this poem to one another, for the love of its simple and charming lines, and, also, to show off our knowledge of the English language:

In the Acadian land, on the shores of the Basin of Minas,
Distant, seemed still, the little village of Grand-Pré
Lay in the fruitful valley. Vast meadows stretched to the eastward,
Giving the village its name, and pasture to flocks without number.

And while we were reciting these poetic lines, which depicted the picturesque background of the story, we could see the outskirts of the town, our native valleys and pastures and glittering meadows peacefully resting under a clear sky.

The story of *Evangeline* and Gabriel we thought of as our own, easily realizing the fact that human life in its entirety was ours. From the little village of Acadie to "the delightful land which is washed by the Delaware waters" and to the sky-high mountains of Armenia, human hopes and fears are the same; and is it not a wonder that there are always poets who can rise above national and racial grounds and sing the universal song?—the song of "our faith triumphant o'er our fears."

The reading of Longfellow's *Evangeline* and other charming poems impressed us so deeply that we kept in our fancy the portrait of a gentleman seated by the fireside, telling in a soft voice tales of the moon and the shining sun; tales of the bright hills and bright meadows; tales of the twilights and the mysterious forests in foreign lands.

We could picture him in his gentle ways and manners, in his kindly nature, always gleaning the beautiful for his poetry, and whispering to many hearts, in the hours of twilight, sweet messages of good cheer and home.

Years after to America. Was America as gentle as the poetry of Longfellow? I soon realized that the mellow days of Longfellow had gone by, and a new era of speed and racket had set in; that the streets very seldom re-echoed "the names of the trees of the forests" and the peach was not "the emblem of beauty" any more. Oh, the idyllic, sweet days of the past, as we had so often enjoyed while reading this poem of Longfellow!

A little more than ten years ago I was riding on a trolley car with a friend through Cambridge, where Longfellow lived. It was the first time I was passing by that way, and I was not acquainted with the place. While the trolley, hurrying out of the dimness of the subway, was rushing on, my friend suddenly pointed to me, on the right side of the road, a small enclosure in the background of which was easily visible a statue.

"That is Longfellow's bust. Would you like to see it?" he inquired.

At the next stop we got off the car, and while walking back to the little Longfellow park it seemed to me we were going on a pilgrimage.

It was a bright afternoon of autumn. We stopped at the entrance and looked around. There was a strange thrill upon me—a thrill which brought back many a sweet memory of the days of adolescence. The slender trees and the spreading shrubs in the enclosure appeared to me as gentle as the character of *Evangeline* and as poetic as the imagination of Longfellow. The pensiveness emanating from them made the atmosphere more genial; it seemed to me to be the atmosphere of an ancient temple, replete with the charm of mysterious days gone by.

We hurriedly proceeded toward the bust standing on a white pedestal. "Longfellow!" I murmured to my companion. Over the head of the bust, on the white marble, only one word—Poet; and at the bottom of the bust the name of the poet—Longfellow, 1803-1882. There were no elaborate inscriptions about the poet; just these two words—Poet and Longfellow.

We did not talk to each other; we did not explain things to each other; we just stood there gazing at the sculptured face of the Poet, so benign and sympathetic. There were a few figures carved on the stone in haut-relief, apparently the heroes of some famous poems of Longfellow. Wee birds were stirring in the trees and shrubberies in a quiet manner, continually swaying the tops of the evergreen in the atmosphere where the fame of the American Poet was reigning so serenely and solemnly. Our thoughts reverted to the days in Armenia when we were studying the English language and reciting the poems of Longfellow. Sweet memories arose in us, and we could imagine ourselves still at the school in our native land.

And if anybody in those days would have ventured to prophesy that one day we would go to America and would have opportunity to visit the inspiring haunts of the author of *Evangeline*, it would have seemed incredible. How interesting it sometimes is to live in this world!

N.D.

Winter Mirrors

The bluish black surface of the prairie slough shone like softly burnished metal. A few snow patches were scattered in gleaming whiteness below the several clusters of cat-tails waving their deep brown bobs on slender stalks like abbreviated banners. The warm-toned scenes increasing in intensity as the bright orb sun topped the far horizon were caught in glowing intensity in the grass tops that thickly mantled up to the rosy topped willows. Above stretched the soft blue sky, challenger of far spaces.

A few lyrical bird notes, a flutter of feathered wings, and a flock of those nomads of the north, black and white snowflakes, alighted above the shoreline. Hopping about with cheerful agility, their tinkling notes made silvery chimes. They afforded action, interest and friendliness to the border motif of the ever changing, ever new mirrored light on the glowing yellow grasses.



Monument of William Tell at Altdorf, Switzerland.

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MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Rock

And the rain beat,
And the winds blew,
And the floods came.
But the house stood,
As a house would,
On a strong Rock.

Dig deep and hold on,
The Rock will not fall.
Grow into it.

Root, stock and all,
Then your building will stand
Four square to the winds,
Four square to the floods,
Four square to the rain.

Dig deep and hold on,
The Rock cannot fall;
But building thereon
You will stand,
And in standing prevail.

ROBERT E. KEY.

Music in India

Then after dinner you may sit in your tent and watch the moon swing up above the great black hills that ring you round, lighting up the white spires of the chortens, casting her silives upon the tall white monasteries building, with its course of red-and-black-painted wood, and listening to the evening music—probably the same instruments and the same airs that were played when Moorcraf was in Ladakh, the same evening symphonies that King Sengge Namgyal must have listened to when he passed Hemis on his way... perhaps even older than any of these.

To our Western ears it is strange music because it has an Eastern quality to which we are not accustomed.

And if anybody in those days would have ventured to prophesy that one day we would go to America and would have opportunity to visit the inspiring haunts of the author of *Evangeline*, it would have seemed incredible. How interesting it sometimes is to live in this world!

N. D.

THE imposing monument to Tell, erected at Altdorf in 1895, is one of the most notable memorials in this country of mountains.

While historians generally agree that the story of William Tell is a myth, yet for hundreds of years, the tradition of his heroism has persisted. In the Alps, he is pictured as an intrepid mountaineer who helped to rid the country from the Austrian yoke. The nation, in the great majority, believes in him, and as long as men love liberty, the tale will help them to cherish, maintain, and protect this greatest of political blessings.

The visitor to this wonderful country of mountain peaks, cares little whether Tell existed or not. He is content to experience the pleasure of visiting the scenes so long connected with his exploits. Lake Lucerne has from time immemorial been acknowledged as the most beautiful of the Swiss Lakes. Mount Pilatus and Rigi keep watch on either side, majestic piles with their snowy summits reflected in the water. The whole region is justly one of the most interesting places in all the world. That "The Four Forest Cantons" is the birthplace of modern liberty, is certain. Myth and legend, however, have been so long accepted as true, that fact and fiction are admittedly mixed. It remained for Schiller to take the legend and place it in the operatic form that made it the common property of the world. Thus, trusting Tell, the Swiss have elected

him to be their enduring hero.

We did not talk to each other, we did not explain things to each other; we just stood there gazing at the sculptured face of the Poet, so benign and sympathetic. There were a few figures carved on the stone in haut-relief, apparently the heroes of some famous poems of Longfellow. Wee birds were stirring in the trees and shrubberies in a quiet manner, continually swaying the tops of the evergreen in the atmosphere where the fame of the American Poet was reigning so serenely and solemnly. Our thoughts reverted to the days in Armenia when we were studying the English language and reciting the poems of Longfellow. Sweet memories arose in us, and we could imagine ourselves still at the school in our native land.

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N. D.

Crossroads

Alone—
At the crossing of prairie roads
At night.

A sleeping world, and an old, waiting
sky.

Alert, silent, watchful.
The crescent moon
Gleams curiously through a yellow
mist—

A candle peering through a veil.
And the roads—a dim gray—

North and south,
East and west.

Slipping swiftly into the darkness
between fields—

To the left and right,
Whichever way I turn.

Four still, narrow lanes

Call to me, urge me to come.

And how should I know which road
to take?

While I stand there at the cross-

roads,

Soft night clouds bank and pile into
feathery mounds,

And the little candle creeps behind
them.

Leaving only twinkling stars to keep
vigil.

And then I turn and walk quickly

Down the lane that goes south,

Because, after a while, it runs past
our house.

JEAN SANDERS.

An Eskimo Welcome

We approached their village in triumph, two of the men escorting me in front, two racing behind with my companion. Their twelve snow-huts lay at the bottom of the bay, where a band of children were rolling hoops along the ice of the foreshore. "White man, white man," my companions shouted as they ran. The villagers poured out of their houses and crowded around me, men jestling women, and women pushing aside men, in their eagerness to scan my face and tell me their names. At the last came a tall, dignified man of about middle age who warmly seized my arm and invited me to enter his hut. When I crawled in behind him he set me in the place of honour at the back of the sleeping-platform, draped the snow from my shoes, and seated himself in front at my feet.

My guide had relatives in this village whom he proposed to spend the night; but I had many notes to write and desired a separate snow-hut where I could be quiet and undisturbed. The Eskimos gladly built one for me while I unhesitatingly fed the dogs; and they vied with each other in unloading the sled, hoping to catch a glimpse of my trade goods. Some stayed to share my supper, boiled rice seasoned with sugar and canned milk; and it was amusing to watch their faces as each in turn swallowed a spoonful of the novel dish.

The people were holding a dance in my honour, and awaited my presence in the dance-house, which was in this village the forecourt of a large two-roomed hut. Seated in state on a sleeping-platform I watched their monotonous performance for two hours; then, slipping through the low doorway, I retired, unattended, to my new home...

The snow-hut of the Eskimo is too well known to require a detailed description. It resembles the upper half of a sphere, slightly flattened at the top, with a diameter at the floor level of about nine feet and a maximum height slightly below six. A low platform covered with musk-ox and caribou robes takes up more than half the floor space; it serves as a bed by night and a place for sitting and working during the day. The entrance, which faces the middle of the platform, is simply a hole at the bottom of the wall large enough for a person to crawl through on hands and knees; a single snow-block at night makes a satisfactory door. To the right (or left) of the entrance is the saucer-shaped lamp for burning seal-blubber; the stone cooking-pot hangs over it, and over the pot is a large tray or rack where boots and mittens are spread out to dry. A table between the lamp and the sleeping-platform completes the furniture, but bags containing meat and blubber, and dishes of various kinds, litter the floor on both sides of the entrance. Finally, a low-roofed passage extending outward from the doorway ten to thirty feet leads into the open air.—From "The People of the Twilight," by DIAMOND JENNESS.

"The valley of decision"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MULTITUDES, multitudes in the valley of decision," sang the prophet of old; and then he added, for the comfort of those who were passing through this valley, "The day of the Lord is near in the valley of decision." What an exceedingly tender promise this is for those who are uncertain as to the course to pursue. High above the mists of confusion and fear rings out this loving promise of God's presence and power to guide and help us in our efforts to make a right decision.

In the

GREECE FORCES FOREIGNERS TO PROCURE VISAS

Unemployment So General
That Aid for Greek Job-
less Is Imperative

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATHENS—The movements of foreigners in Greece have necessitated special state regulations, for which a project has already been prepared and submitted to the Chamber of Deputies for ratification.

The question is not a new one. While on the one hand the Government endeavors to provide employment for the unemployed, it is, on the other, obliged to fight against the reactionary elements.

All foreigner nationalities are endeavoring by legislative measures to furnish opportunities of employment for their own people to the exclusion of foreign elements, a poorly situated country like Greece is no exception. In consideration of this fact, a new project has just been drawn up by the Government and will be laid before Parliament for ratification, according to which all foreigners who do not possess a passport valid by Greek consular authorities are forbidden to enter Greece.

All foreigners are forbidden to exercise any profession whatsoever, or to enter upon any enterprise or undertaking without having previously secured a permit from the Ministry of the Interior to this effect. Exceptions are made in the case of old-established foreigners. Those who had already taken up their abode in this country before March 10, 1926, and possess an identity card are not required to have permits for the exercise of any profession.

On the joint motion of the Ministers of War and the Interior, a presidential decree may be issued to bar the permanent establishment, even the temporary sojourn, of foreigners in certain cities or towns in the country. No foreigner can leave the country without having had his documents previously vised by the police authorities.

It is understood that the refugees will be treated on a more liberal basis, considering that they entered Greece under exceptional circumstances and, in certain cases, with the direct assistance of the Greek Government. They will be allowed to practice a certain number of trades in a limited sphere, in spite of the fact that by the requirements of the Greek Constitution, the big undertakings must contract lines with the Government are bound to employ men of purely Greek origin.

The foreign refugees, like the other foreigners, are, however, obliged to have themselves registered in the state registers and obtain identity cards.

Polish Reforms Meet Opposition

Tumult Raised in Diet Com-
mission Over Allowance for
Progressive Minister

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WARSAW—Tumult reigned for a time at a recent meeting of the Budget Commission of the Polish Diet over the drastic reforms put in effect by General Skladkowski, Minister of the Treasury, in placing the finances of the country on a sound basis and in improving the living conditions of the villages and small towns. The Minister's opponents were unable to deny the merits of his reforms, but they charge him with having overstepped his budgetary allowances.

The commission refused to grant the Minister the sum placed at his disposal, whereupon General Skladkowski announced that he could do without their consent, as the Cabinet Council had already placed the fund at his disposal.

This reply caused a disorderly scene in the commission, which, however, was successfully quelled by the President, who ruled that the commission had the sum that was necessary in order to meet the immediate needs of the Ministry of the Interior on the understanding that these indispensable commitments would be placed before the Diet under the heading of additional expenses to be approved by the Diet.

The commission declared itself satisfied with this explanation and proceedings were continued in an orderly fashion.

Soviet Law Upheld in British Court

Judge Finds Property of Prin-
cess Belongs to Soviet
Government

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Confiscation by the Soviet Government of the property of Russian citizens was upheld by the British courts in an important judgment delivered here. The suit was brought by Olga, Princess Paley, who claimed to be the true owner of certain goods sold here by an international group of merchants, who had bought them from the Leningrad branch of Gostorg, a sales agency of the Soviet Government.

In his judgment Mr. Justice McKinnon said, "The Princess, by the law of her native country, has been deprived of the property in these articles." Under the terms "of a somewhat harsh enactment," he declared, "the Princess was one of those unfortunate people who fled from Russia," and he was "constrained to hold that a Russian court properly applying the law of that country would say that the Princess had gone outside the jurisdiction and that therefore her property had become the property of the Soviet."

He accordingly entered judgment for the defendants.

The Judge in the course of his re-

marks also commented on the fact that the Russian courts were at present "administering a novel system of law." Their judges, he added, "are not necessarily furnished with the usual training. Even a plumber could become a judge in Russia at present." There was, however, no actual decision of the Russian courts governing this particular case. It had to be decided according to the construction of the various decrees and ordinances, which were "extremely difficult to construe."

Motortruck Radiocaster Has a Studio

Complete Unit Used by British
Newspaper as Good-
Will Effort

A radiocasting studio on wheels has been introduced in England, employed by a daily newspaper for a tour of the pleasure resorts. This completely equipped radio transmitting and receiving station, mounted on a motorcar, not only contains an amplifying room but there is a specially outlined compartment for use as a studio—similar in design and arrangement to the studios at stationary broadcasting stations. This feature lends distinctiveness to the radio equipment on wheels.

The mounting of transmitting and receiving equipment on automobiles and trucks is not a departure to radio fans in the United States. The radio division of the Department of Commerce, for example, maintains a complete radio laboratory on a motor-truck. The signal corps of the War Department operates a fleet of radio-equipped trucks, with antenna masts suspended alongside the car and which may be installed or dismantled readily. Manufacturers of radio apparatus, too, have outfitted automobiles or motortrucks as traveling advertisements for their products.

The radio car, however, is a novel contribution to motorized radio equipment in that it incorporates a studio and is elaborate in other details. The motorcar itself makes use of a 6-cylinder Krupp engine and has an exceptionally long wheel-base. The latter facilitates the mounting of the many units comprising the traveling outfit. For instance, the amplifying room and studio are separate compartments—just as distinctly apart as similar rooms in conventional broadcasting stations. Concerts are broadcast from this studio on wheels. An electrically reproducing phonograph is provided, to be operated by a single unit of speakers in person are not available.

Contained in this car is a multi-tube radio receiver. This operates from a pickup system which can be readily installed on the roof of the motorcar but which remains in compact formation when not in actual service. There are two types of motor generators for supplying electric energy, one of which supplies 1500 volts at one ampere.

The generators and field current are actuated by an auxiliary shaft which can be thrown into action regardless of whether the motorcar is moving or stationary. A separate motorcar is employed for slow running whether the loudspeaker is in operation. The latter is quite flexible and may be rotated in any direction, thus spreading music and speech to open-air crowds at any angle.

The music and speech yielded by this field station are said to be of pure tonal quality and at the same time the sounds embrace relatively great distances. This English afternoon newspaper, not unlike the purpose of certain American newspapers in the operation of stationary broadcasting stations, is prompted by the impulse of securing or holding newspaper readers good will.

Stricter Tests for Danish University

Revolutionary Changes in
School System Also Intro-
duced by Government

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—M. Byskov, Minister of Education, is introducing sweeping reforms in the Danish school system. It is generally admitted that the present law, of April 24, 1903, works unsatisfactorily in several respects.

The new plan, which is under the consideration of a representative committee, will make access to matriculation at the University of Copenhagen more difficult by a more stringent examination, thereby automatically reducing the number of students, which is admittedly excessive at present.

A serious drawback to the present form of intermediate school regulations is that the parents, when the child is only 11, shall decide upon the course of the child's future, more especially as regards the four years of the intermediate school.

According to the new plan, parents need not decide till the child is 14. The teaching of the intermediate school pupils according to the new plan, ends at the fourteenth year, as in the national school without any examination. Pupils who want to go on must then pass a special examination enabling them to enter the non-academic school (two years) or the gymnasium (four years), and it is intended that this examination shall be sufficiently stringent so as to bring about a more careful sifting of the "candidates," and in consequence a reduction in the number of students.

At present any fairly clever pupil can pass straight from the national school into intermediate school and from there to the gymnasium. This very democratic system has proved itself to have some drawbacks.

SMIDDY TAKING NEW POST
NEW YORK (P)—Timothy Smiddy, for six years Irish Free State Minister to the United States, sailed Jan. 11 on the liner Mauretania for his new post as High Commissioner to England.

Sastri Lectures in Cape Town on Indian Literature

Agent-General for India Says
Kalidasa and Tennyson Have
Many Traits in Common

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPETOWN—"In literature there is no east or west, or north or south, or black or white. It renders human nature divine. There is no difference of any kind with the Indian writers and ours," Mr. V. S. Sastri told the story of the poet Kalidasa.

In his course of the lecture Mr. Sastri revealed the poetic charm of the "flawless gem," the "Sakuntala" of the poet Kalidasa.

Mr. Sastri told the story of the poet Kalidasa.

play, quoting many of the more beautiful passages. He noted certain similarities of idea and expression between Kalidasa and Tennyson, and suggested that many others of the kind would present themselves to those familiar with English literature. He had often felt, in fact, that there were affinities deep and far-reaching between all members of the human race.

Careful calculations have been made on this matter by E. J. Simon, former Lord Mayor of Manchester.

He estimates that about 2,000,000 children would be involved and that the cost would be about £5,000,000 a year.

Britain Debates Rent Allowance for School Child

New Houses at Becontree and
Watling Too High-Priced
for Working Man

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—Much discussion is taking place at present in England on the question of the continuance of the reduction of housing subsidies. There are many who are now urging that equal consideration should be given to families who have children and occupy houses erected with government financial assistance.

Since the Armistice over 1,200,000 houses have been built in England and Wales, and in consequence the demand from people who can afford a house with a parlor, a living room and three bedrooms has declined.

Many houses, built by the London County Council, are now vacant at both Becontree and at Watling, two of the principal housing estates in Greater London. The main reason for these empty houses is in the first place because a rent of 17s. a week

is higher than a working man with a family can afford, and in the second place the houses are a considerable distance from the place where the bulk of the wage-earners work.

In order to meet the first difficulty there are many who urge that the time has come when tenants of municipal houses should have their rents reduced by 6d. or 1s. a week for every child of school age.

The argument in favor of a children's rent allowance is that subsidies should be based on the needs of a family, and applied on the same scheme as is already in force with regard to free education. It is suggested that any wage-earner whose income is less than £23 a week, and who has three or more children, should be allowed 1s. off his rent for each child while it is at school.

Careful calculations have been made on this matter by E. J. Simon, former Lord Mayor of Manchester.

He estimates that about 2,000,000 children would be involved and that the cost would be about £5,000,000 a year.

W. J. COOPER IS NOMINATED
WASHINGTON (P)—The nomination of William J. Cooper of California as Commissioner of Education was submitted to the Senate Jan. 12 by President Coolidge.

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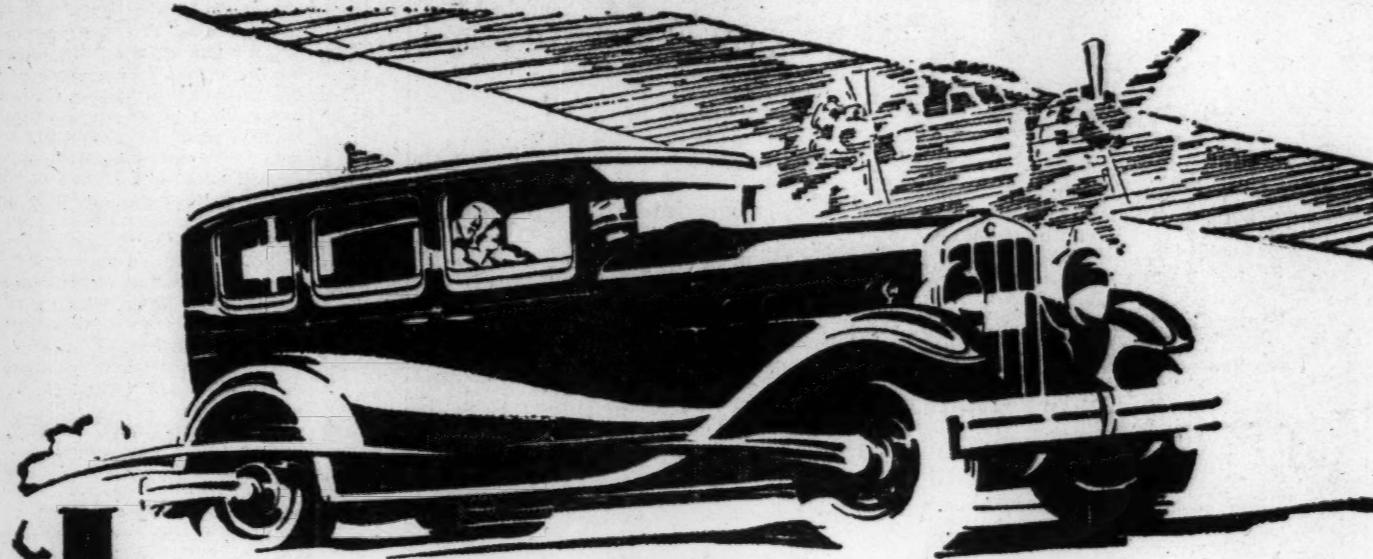
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ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

A Woman's Office-At-Home

By MRS. GORDON I. STABLES

THE last decade has witnessed a great rise in house rents that the majority of us now live in homes that barely fit us. Like the parlor of the poor, the drawing room of the middle class has found it expedient to vanish, and we can see the passing of both without a pang.

Today circumstances force us to extract from our available space the maximum of accommodation for our own convenience and enjoyment. The snug setting aside of an apartment for the sake of presenting a good appearance in the eyes of the potential visitor has gone the road of many another foolish convention.

Incidentally, this restriction of space brings with it a problem of its own. This is particularly obvious when some member of the family is in the position of prosecuting a profession at home, and when there happens to be no room that he is specially dedicated to it. Every occupation brings with it its own impedimenta, and how to reconcile these to the character of the ordinary living room is a matter which calls for compromise.

Office Essentials Provided

The average woman of capability is nothing if not ingenious. Our illustration gives an example of a room which is both efficient from the workaday point of view and equally successful as a pleasant room in which to spend leisure hours. In fact, it may be employed as what, in the parlance of the house agent, is known as a "reception room."

The room we refer to is that of a journalist. In such a case the three primary needs are: Good lighting, ready access to books of reference, and ample accommodation for papers, pamphlets, notes and records.

The first requisite has been achieved by placing the table and its inevitable typewriter (easily stowed out of sight when not in use), immediately in front of a window, so that the light falls directly upon the machine. Ventilation is obtained from a second window immediately facing it.

Note that the electric fittings function within shades made from Victorian lustres of crystal. These shades, while forming a most decorative feature in the room, not alone do not obscure light, after the manner of shades of silk or of parchment, but actually intensify it.

Books and Papers Cleverly Placed

The second necessity finds its solution in shelves fitted on either side of the fireplace. The lower ones form ample accommodation for the needed volumes while, as a concession to the decorative side of the room's functions, the upper shelves have been given over to china, glass, brass and other oddments.

The shelves have been contrived by a local carpenter in such a way that, should their owners decide to remove, it will only be necessary to loosen four screws to detach each shelf from the two small wooden laths on which it rests. These fittings mean the dedication of every available inch of space to the housing of books, and represent superfluous, though bought, bookcase, as well as a saving in cost.

The third need, that of accommodation for the paraphernalia of papers, finds ample fulfillment in the commodious desk of mahogany, in the circular-fronted corner cupboard with its three tiers of shelves; in the two antique Bible-boxes of oak, sitting each upon its stool on either side of the window; in the little old desk standing on the large one.

To each is delegated its specified burden, one sheltering manuscripts, another photographs, a third brochures, a fourth stationery. From without, each article of furniture maintains a work-free appearance.

Decorative Boxes of Important Utility

It has been said that the secret of household neatness lies in the provision of sufficient and suitable boxes in which to conceal the litter. Herein abides much wisdom, for what is litter but matter in the wrong place? Give it a rightful home and it ceases to be litter. Hence in this room there are decorative boxes for all manner of things. Sheraton tea-caddy of satinwood, lined with a wrought ornament of brass, is now a container for the darning materials which are brought into play when sterner work is finished. A box of inlaid Tonbridge ware sits on a small Chippendale table, ready to produce the chessmen that while away precious hours of leisure. Another, of black and gold lacquer, is employed as a receptacle for string.

In short, the collection of decorative boxes of all kinds represents a hobby which might well be exploited by the housewife who needs to camouflage some of the occupations performed in her dual-duty room, and to camouflage them decoratively.

The Color Scheme

In this room two shades of gray have been chosen for the walls, as being restful and unlikely to distract

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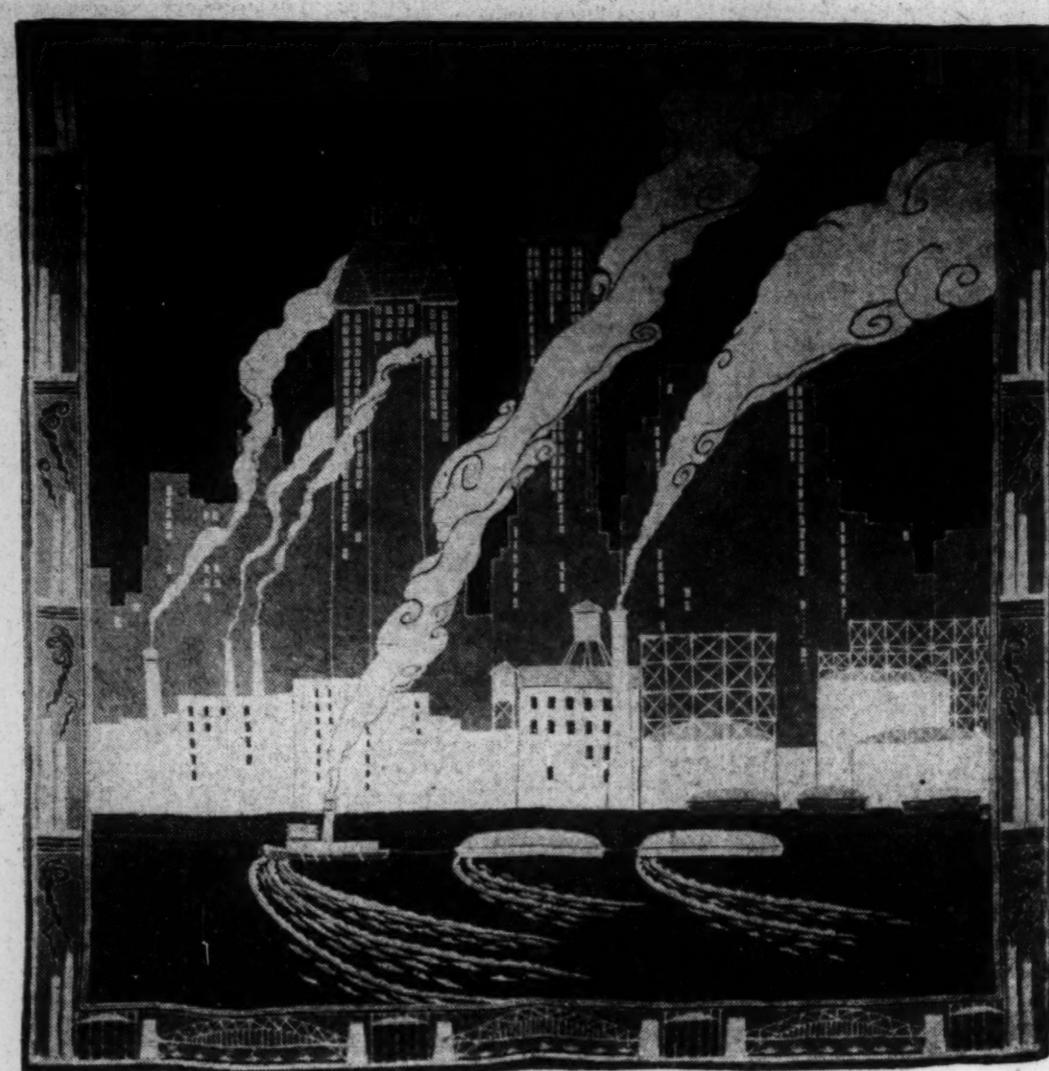
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Silk Murals of Lydia Bush-Brown

By RALPH FLINT

THE Javanese practice of patting cloth by means of the ancient batik process has been modified and developed in a variety of ways by the modern artist.

This simple though circuitous regulation of the color areas, by stopping out with liquid wax before dyeing, has been taken into fresh latitudes, has been applied to the artist's purposes more fully than the usual bordering and diapering. Lydia Bush-Brown, one of the foremost workers in this field today, has practically new art forms. In fact she quite insistently labels her hangings "Silk Murals" in order that they may in no way be confounded with the flood of batik work which is found on every side.

But Miss Bush-Brown's accomplishments with the hot wax and the dipping bowl are so eloquent in themselves of their newly-achieved qualities that they need no formalities of fresh title. She paints her stripes of silk or cotton with an easy hand, oftentimes inventing as she goes along. She lets large patches of color assert themselves in a somewhat postury style, and is bold to a degree in waxing her accents into position. Her subject matter is as fresh as her handling, and she is quick to pattern an idea once it has taken lodgment with her in telling summary.

In "The Terraced Hill," glimpsing

Sicilian goat, all shaggy and indifferent and decorative.

In an interesting panel done from designs made at Antioch, the artist has admirably caught the spell of noonday lassitude and hot coloration.

Against a stretch of reddish earth she has scattered black goats in silent meditation as they listen to



which, according to the artist's reckoning, the New York battlements bear a distinct lineal relationship.

In "The Terraced Hill," glimpsing

the fluting of a figure squatting in striped splendor under the scant protection of a drooping Assyrian tree. A "Nantucket" batik is an instructive mural with its combination of flat map and edging of local landmarks in crude perspective; while in the "San Gimiliano," with crest of hills topped with many towers, a lively appreciation of the Tuscan countryside is expressed. These recent panels, to be seen at the Ehrich Galleries, New York City, mark a considerable advance over her earlier work, and assure the artist a place of eminence among decorators.

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A Hunter of Antiques in Provence

By MARCEL LAINÉ LAMFORD

PROVENCE, that delectable coast of France, with its successive layers of civilization, Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans; of incursions by Visigoths, Saracens and Algerians, has taken something from each and woven it into the fiber of its national existence. Only a short distance from the shores of the Mediterranean scores of little towns, perched on the tops of hills or along their upper reaches, kept watch and ward over the approach of unwelcome visitors.

As these needs became negligible, the inhabitants set up new towns nearer the valleys. Many of the old houses on the hilltops became abandoned, not worth care for the heirs to go to establish their claim. In one of these abandoned homes of the long ago I set up my studio one summer, at a rental of three francs for the whole year. I could have bought the house for 100 francs. For the seeker of antiques, the land of Provence is full of opportunity.

"Well, Cecile, tomorrow we'll take the horse and cart for a hunt in Reynier." Cecile is my wife and the best of pals on a hunt for antiques. It proved to be a fine day in the little village. The carousel was in full swing in the market place and the place was alive with laughing girls, clad in the festive garb of their brilliant hues national costumes. They were all paintable, from the artist's point of view, but none of them painted. However, my role on this occasion was not that of an artist, but a hunter.

May I See Your Henhouse?

We found a modest cafe and chose a table outside, where we could enjoy our meal under a gorgeous pergola covered with flowering shrubs in full bloom. While waiting for the preparation of the meal, Cecile, whose domestic economy includes the hens and rabbits, asked the patronne, "May I see your henhouse?" "Bien sur, Madame is fond of hens!" Availing herself of this permission, Cecile said to me, "You wait here, while I make survey of the henhouse and its surroundings."

Making her way to the hens, she passed a rubbish heap of discarded eggshells, broken crockery and other household utensils. On a shelf in a little recess near the corner of the house, she spied a bit of porcelain. True it was dirty and surrounded by all sorts of odds and ends, but the beauty of its form at once attracted her attention. "That looks worth while" was her thought, as she reported her reconnaissance to me. The game was in sight. Now to stalk it some more.

"You drop in to that courtyard and look that shelf over, especially that piece of porcelain which looks to me like a bit of 'Monsters.' You may find it worth while bargaining for."

Monstiers was a famous porcelain factory in the 17th century and a rival to the old Marseilles. You may be sure that I followed Cecile's hint. The old porcelain proved to be a real Monstiers with its pierced cover for holding flowers. Was it worth? Yes. The game was within reach.

"How much for the candlesticks?"

"Well, give me three francs and they are yours." The candlesticks quickly changed owners.

"Where did they come from?" he

repeated. "I am sure I don't know. All I do know about them is that they have been up in the attic for the last 50 years. As a young man when we played bowls, we used to set the candlesticks near the jack, when the darkness came on."

Copper Candlesticks

When the upper layers of grease and dirt had been removed, I was rewarded by the sight of a beautiful pair of copper candlesticks their whole surface most daintily covered with a design in filigree. They too are honored in a prominent place in my villa.

"Where did I find this treasure-trove?" In a little hillside farm only four or five miles from

my home in Toulon.

Toulon has a lot of near-antique shops. They are of a little higher rank than a junk shop. Their owners are called "rabatteurs," that is, the beaters up of the game. One of these establishments was owned by a man who had bought five adjoining vaulted shops, in one of which he had his workshop. All the rest of

them were used for storage.

Back to his work bench, I noticed a shelf of vases on top of which he had piled his pots of paint and varnish, together with such tools as he was using at the time. The metal work and the carving caught my eye at once.

"Why do you clutter up that old chest in such a fashion? Come now; will you do me a favor and sell it to me? How much?"

"Well," he replied, "pay me an hundred francs and it is yours. I'll have it cleaned and you can take it away in the morning."

So I paid him a deposit to bind the bargain. The next morning I was on hand with a cart to take the chest away. There it stood in all its dirt and untidiness.

"Look here," said the man, "do you really want to take it away?"

"I surely do," I answered. "You gave me your word. I paid you. My cart is here, so help me load the chest on it."

Following me to the sidewalk, as I was starting off he called to me: "Look here, I was too hasty in selling you that chest. I tell you what I'll do. I will pay you an hundred francs for the metal work and you can take the rest of it away."

The equivalent in French of "Nothing doing," I answered, as I pushed off with my treasure. The chest is now the proudest ornament of my dining room.

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Music News of the World

Composition v. Decomposition

By W. H. ADDON SQUIRE

LEIGHTON LUCAS is a young English composer who has been trained in the best of all music schools—that of practical musical experience. One remembers him as a boy dancing in Diaghilev's Russian Ballet, or the like of Stravinsky, Ravel, Satie, de Falla, Milhaud and others "moderns" was all in the day's work and simply taken for granted. Then one heard of him occupying the conductor's desk of Sir Barry Jackson's Repertory Theater at Birmingham, and a little later, saw him caught by the limelight of the press as the winner of the post of orchestrator—salary £1000 a year—a famous jazz band.

Now, at an age when many young composers are still sheltering behind the thick, critic-proof walls of colleges and academies, Mr. Lucas challenges our attention with two ballets and one act of a completed opera. The occasion was the second annual "Lifeboat Matinee" given in the historic Lyceum Theatre, at which royalty and a fashionable audience were present. Many of the latter must have felt hopelessly at sea with Mr. Lucas' idiom but the Lifeboat Institution had provided neither life-boats nor lifebelts for wrecked listeners.

Such an occasion, of course, is scarcely an ideal one for the musician and the critic. For the young composer, however, even a charity performance is better than none. The organizers of the "Lifeboat Matinee" must be given the credit their musical enterprise deserves, for as a rule, instead of offering us contemporary work, charity uncovers a multitude of sins—artistic ones of course—and charity audiences suffer long and are kind. Mr. Lucas had at his disposal the resources of a large if old-fashioned stage and a full orchestra and chorus.

The stark simplicity of the first "Orpheus," a burlesque in mime, would, in fact, have been bettered by a smaller stage and less lavish orchestration. The music swamped the subject. Both Satie and Stravinsky, by the way, have good examples in this genre. Incidentally, we see here one reason for Milhaud's enthusiasm—and so for Satie, who, as Cocteau said, taught the greater audience of our epoch: that great simplicity. Stravinsky's "Apollon Musagète," again, is scored only for strings. Apart from this musical over-weight, "Orpheus" is a delightful and witty work. The composer—unless one was too obtuse to see all the younger Frenchmen—for Satie, who, it is known, taught the composer something quite different from the usual meaning of the word. It may even be said that few present-day composers would undertake to write variations. If Schönberg resolves to do it, he is led to this form for very good reasons. It is for a new experiment on the basis of his twelve-tone system.

Most unhappily, even the musical leader is unable to accept it as real music. Schönberg's method of composition belongs not so much to the realm of music as to mathematics and chemistry. We may admire the unparalleled accuracy with which the problems he sets himself are solved, but after all we cannot find the solutions worth while, as far as living art is concerned. They may have their historic value as documents of abstract craftsmanship, as anti-musical curiosities. It would be difficult to decide whether Furtwängler and the orchestra faithfully rendered the manuscript, which let us hope, will remain manuscript. Anyhow we received a clear impression of these variations which, strangely enough, found their place in a program partly devoted to Schubert's C major Symphony. This might be taken as a joke, but even the joke would have been carried to greater effect if Furtwängler had not conveyed to the public the impression of a Schubert who was not far from becoming a Beethoven. The performance lacked Viennese grace.

Only Not Used. Schreker, who is always his own librettist, has taken his plot from the conflict between Christianity and paganism in the Middle Ages as seen in Amandus and Lilian, separated by the difference of faith. But one may justly ask what the title means? It indicates an organ of singular construction, so powerful that its mighty sounds are strong enough to save the believers from the invaders. Now, it would be more than natural that Schreker should call this instrument to his assistance for the greater effect of his opera. But to our great astonishment he has done so in his asceticism that he did not even take advantage of what every musician would have allowed him to do. The man who always proclaimed his high appreciation of the voice allotted to the singer the part of a melodic recitative, which, in the course of the performance, proved rather tiresome. In the score we find traces of "Parfis," but also the influence of a more modern linear counterpoint, though Schreker is not able to make the right use of what does not agree with the character of his music.

A far richer part is assigned to the chorus. At the end of the third act, in a church scene, Schreker attains one of his peculiar effects, but

the libretto had possibilities; its literary treatment, alas, is as out of date as the stage production.

It would not be fair to criticize in detail music that was obviously under-rehearsed—during the afternoon we heard many notes that were not in the score. Mr. Lucas thinks orchestrally and writes with surprising ease and confidence. At present the larger line of his work is spoilt by the constant repetition of short phrases—a mannerism which only needs attention to correct. There is a lack of self-consciousness that promises well for the future. Most of our young composers do not so much compose as decompose; that is, they use music itself as a medium for criticizing music. Productive energy becomes inhibited by an overactive critical faculty. Wagner composed first and then analyzed; now we see composers analyzing that which has not been composed. If Mr. Lucas occasionally writes passages that the most self-critical would reject, his energetic excuses much. He has, in fact, a vigor that is very welcome at a time when one often hears music that has scarcely enough energy to crawl from one bar to the next. The confidence and skill with which at the conductor's desk he pulled a large orchestra and stage through three difficult scores—after only a couple of rehearsals—was astonishing.

Schreker's New Opera

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

THE first performance of the opera, "Der singende Teufel," dedicated to Prof. Franz Hörr, director of the Berlin Staatsoper, revealed the fundamental difference in the positions held by Richard Strauss and Franz Schreker. If some months ago Richard Strauss' "Egyptian Helen" had a cool reception even though his popular prevented opposition from manifesting itself too vehemently; the opera "Der singende Teufel," however, encountered a hostility in the musical press the more remarkable because the composer is one of the high functionaries in the realm of official music in Germany. As the director of the State High School of Music he ought to enjoy a certain authority, but critical judgment was not in the least influenced by this fact.

It was, without reason that Schreker had been silent since his last opera, "Irrlohe," had appeared on the stage. For that was the first work that arrested the rather too swift career of the composer in the German provinces. In Berlin itself that career had not been very happy. There is reason to believe that Schreker exposed his new opera to public opinion not without reluctance. It must be confessed that his artistic intentions were better than ever. He had seen that on the path on which he had gained his reputation could not go on without losing his position even in those circles in which he appreciated him. So he adopted a new attitude toward operatic problems. He decided not to delimit the false splendor of the orchestra, but to be simpler. This led him to a certain asceticism, laying bare the very origin of his strength, or rather weakness, as a composer. For behind the veil it was clearly seen there was very little substance.

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A far richer part is assigned to the chorus. At the end of the third act, in a church scene, Schreker attains one of his peculiar effects, but

it is rather too late for the fate of his work. Hörr, the stage manager, who had been so greatly honored by the composer, had, of course, done his best to make Schreker's work appear in the most favorable light, and the fact that singers such as Delia Reinhardt and Friederich Schorr held the principal parts proves the high level of the performance. The critics were, however, divided. Tenor, Fritz Wolf, contributed to what may be termed a moderately amiable reception, which rather too soon justified the criticisms of the next day.

Schönberg's Variations. It is perhaps not quite fair link Schönberg with Schreker. For there cannot be any doubt that a great gulf exists between these musicians. However we may disagree with what Schönberg is doing we never can deny his mastery. A new work called "Variations for Orchestra" has been performed by Furtwängler in the Berlin Philharmonic. It goes without saying that Schönberg means by variations something quite different from the usual meaning of the word. It may even be said that few present-day composers would undertake to write variations. If Schönberg resolves to do it, he is led to this form for very good reasons. It is for a new experiment on the basis of his twelve-tone system.

Most unhappily, even the musical leader is unable to accept it as real music. Schönberg's method of composition belongs not so much to the realm of music as to mathematics and chemistry. We may admire the unparalleled accuracy with which the problems he sets himself are solved, but after all we cannot find the solutions worth while, as far as living art is concerned. They may have their historic value as documents of abstract craftsmanship, as anti-musical curiosities. It would be difficult to decide whether Furtwängler and the orchestra faithfully rendered the manuscript, which let us hope, will remain manuscript. Anyhow we received a clear impression of these variations which, strangely enough, found their place in a program partly devoted to Schubert's C major Symphony. This might be taken as a joke, but even the joke would have been carried to greater effect if Furtwängler had not conveyed to the public the impression of a Schubert who was not far from becoming a Beethoven. The performance lacked Viennese grace.

Hauer's Sinfonietta. Otto Klemperer stands at his post as the most powerful German propagandist of musical modernity. At his last concert he gave the sinfonietta of J. M. Hauer, that musician who for some decades had lived in Vienna without a right appreciation on the part of the musical world, but who was discovered at the Prague International Musical Festival in 1927. Hauer, having arrived at his twelve-tone theory from another starting point than that of Schönberg, whose fellow countryman he is, has the great satisfaction of being received by the musical public without hostility, whereas Schönberg has just been hissed in the Berlin Philharmonic.

This is easily to be understood, for Hauer, though professing atonality, does not make it so unpleasant for the average concertgoer as Schönberg does. Hauer, too, composes after a certain system, but, after all, he does not offend in the least the ears of people who are accustomed to hear modern music. His atonality appears as a sort of masked tonality. First of all his rhythm is very definite, even obstinate, so that now and then you feel a certain monotony in the movement. There is no thematic development in his work. Nor is it reminiscent of fugue or sonata. His music is like movement round a point. There is rather something of Debussy in it. Hauer's inclination toward romanticism is beyond doubt. Though molding his melody on the basis of his twelve-tone system, he is, at the bottom of his heart and of his art, no revolutionist. The second movement of this Sinfonietta is a Landler, a little different, of course, from the common Austrian Landler, but coming from the same source. It is the conductor's duty to help in gaining the sonority imagined by the composer. The latter was himself surprised to find his Sinfonietta brought to so great a sonorous effect by Otto Klemperer and the State Orchestra.

Kfenek's Potpourri. Kfenek has become so entertaining to the big public that it seems high time for him to do something serious in the field of music. After his three one-act operas, which had their first Berlin performance under Klemperer at the Kroll Opera House, there was a new Kfenek "Potpourri" served by



LEIGHTON LUCAS

Tchaikovsky's Votkinsk House

By VICTOR BELAIEV

REVOLUTION is revolution. These words define its influence even on things which, at a first glance, would seem to have no connection with revolution. An interesting example of this is the fate of the house at Votkinsk in which was born one of the greatest Russian composers, Peter Tchaikovsky, on the fifth anniversary of whose birth was performed on Nov. 6 of last year. For the history of this house I am indebted to the kindness of the secretary of the Tchaikovsky House—Museum at Klin, (*). Ivan Edimovich Smirnov, who journeyed to Votkinsk last summer to before by radio, certainly to the great satisfaction of the listeners-in. In the concert hall it appears somewhat out of place.

It is, however, necessary to dwell on the above-mentioned performance of Kfenek's trilogy in the Kroll Opera House, which was first rate. Even this time the now popular composer showed himself worthy of the favor of the average operagoer. In this respect he is unique among composers, who, in addition to the great family with which Kfenek attains his effects. On the other hand, it must be pointed out that the success of Kfenek is based partly on the fact that, unlike other modernists experimenting in the operatic field, he never forgets that the man in the street wants to hear real singing in opera. Also, Klemperer, who, at the beginning of his Berlin activity, did not care very much for the singer, seems to have come to another stand-point, for, as the conductor of the Works they were transferred to the management of the state, as Count Shuvakov proved to be quite incapable of carrying on the undertaking.

In 1774 the Works were pillaged and burned by the adherents of Pugachev.

Radiocasting "The Blue Forest". By HERMAN KLEIN London

AT LAST we have heard that delightful fairy opera, "The Blue Forest." But how? Not on the stage, certainly, in the way it was heard (for the first time anywhere) at Boston in March, 1913; again at Geneva a little later, and at the Paris Opéra-Comique in 1924; but by radio, in an excellent performance at the studios of the British Broadcasting Corporation. In other words, we who listened could see naught of Red Riding Hood and Hop-o'-My-Thumb, of the Sleeping Beauty and Prince Charming, nor of the Wicked Ogre, all of whom are permitted to commingle so strangely in this "pot-pourri" of Perrault's nursery tales. Yet without that advantage we still managed, on thought we could manage, to recognize them by their voices and thus identify them as they went through their adventures a la "Hansel and Gretel," to the exquisite Debussy-esque music of Louis Alibert. An experiment it assuredly was; and not a wholly unsuccessful one.

There is no need to recount the circumstances that enabled Boston to be the first city to present "La Forêt Bleue" to the world. It will be remembered no doubt by many who there joined in the warm applause which greeted the composer and the conductor, M. André Caplet. Nor will it have been forgotten by the local critics whose enthusiastic reception of the musical comedy, as it was, at the time of its premiere, in the Paris publisher, MM. Durand, lie before me in good French at this moment. But when, a few nights before Christmas, London "called the British Isles" to listen to a new musical fairy play, it conured up an audience, not of two or three thousand, but of two or three millions; and the B. B. C. had foreseen the wisdom of communicating this sensible entertainment through the medium of the English language. Accordingly, it employed for the first time the translation by the present writer that had been inserted in the vocal score so long ago as 1910, and this provided yet another new experience which helped to differentiate the latest rendering from its American, Swiss, and French predecessors.

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chev. whose rebellion seriously disturbed the Russia of Catherine the Great, supplied the material for Pushkin's fascinating story "The Captain's Daughter," and his "History of the Pugachev Rebellion." The subsequent history of the Works, down to the latest times, was less romantic and more ordinary, except for the event which made it famous in the musical circles of the world—the birth of Tchaikovsky.

The composer's father, Ilya Petrovich Tchaikovsky, was manager of the Works, with the title of chief metallurgist and the rank of colonel, from Jan. 6, 1837, till Feb. 6, 1848 (Old Style). Here his son, Petr Illich, was born on April 25, 1840 (Old Style).

Almost Feudal Rights

The chief metallurgists or superintendents of the Works in the time of Ilya Petrovich Tchaikovsky enjoyed almost feudal rights. By the workers and the populace they were called "lords"—hence the name of the street leading to Tchaikovsky's house was "Lord Street" prior to the revolution. They had at their disposal a military detachment of a hundred cavalrymen, for the protection of the Works and themselves.

The position of Ilya Petrovich and the other chief officials, according to the composer's biographer, Modest Illich Tchaikovsky, in external surroundings was quite like that of a wealthy landowner in the midst of his estates. Indeed, it was rather more, because all the comforts of life, a beautiful and spacious house, host of servants, and unlimited power over an enormous number of people—all this was combined with a certain suggestion of representative authority since the heads of the Votkinsk Works were directly appointed by the state.

Heinz Unger at one of his concerts. Everybody knows what a "pot-pourri" means. The composer of such a piece does not claim to be taken very seriously, for he connects melodic fragments with one another without the slightest effort to make them a whole. This sort of music has always played a part in concerts in the open air, where people who heard it were content not to be forced to think of what they were listening to. Kfenek, in making concessions to this public taste, renounces all artistic means. He simply borrows motives from earlier compositions or from what he might have written without any care for posterity. The "pot-pourri" has been transmitted from mouth to ear, by radio, certainly to the great satisfaction of the listeners-in. In the concert hall it appears somewhat out of place.

It is, however, necessary to dwell on the above-mentioned performance of Kfenek's trilogy in the Kroll Opera House, which was first rate. Even this time the now popular composer showed himself worthy of the favor of the average operagoer. In this respect he is unique among composers, who, in addition to the great family with which Kfenek attains his effects. On the other hand, it must be pointed out that the success of Kfenek is based partly on the fact that, unlike other modernists experimenting in the operatic field, he never forgets that the man in the street wants to hear real singing in opera. Also, Klemperer, who, at the beginning of his Berlin activity, did not care very much for the singer, seems to have come to another stand-point, for, as the conductor of the Works they were transferred to the management of the state, as Count Shuvakov proved to be quite incapable of carrying on the undertaking.

Let it be frankly confessed, however, that this experience ought not to encourage further attempts to present new or unfamiliar works in operatic form through the radiocast medium until it can be done with the aid of television. Where action and music are so closely intertwined as they are in "The Blue Forest," it is essential for adequate understanding and appreciation that both eye and ear shall be simultaneously appealed to. In case such a work, neither the clearest diction nor the best of vocal and instrumental interpretation (as approached by the B. B. C. through its conductor, Percy Pitt) can suffice alone to produce a measure of effect that shall be satisfactory to all concerned.

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(*). The composer's last residence, 80 kilometers from Moscow; here he wrote his swan-song, the "Pathetic" Symphony.

History of the PIPE ORGAN—No. 2. TESIBUS' idea of supplying a forced current of air to a single trumpet was enlarged upon by his pupil, Hero. A new instrument was designed in which air was conveyed from a vase to a row of pipes arranged in the order of a musical scale. The pipes could be sounded as desired by pushing a metal slider at the bottom of each pipe, thus admitting a current of air.

Since water was the motive power, this crude organ was called the Hydraulis.

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Honegger in America

By L. A. SLOPER

ARTUR HONEGGER, who is perhaps the most interesting of the group of clever young Parisians who once advertised themselves so well as "The Six," has embarked upon a tour of the United States. His first American appearances were made this week as guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at its concerts in Cambridge and Boston; Mr. Koussevitzky having retired for his annual mid-winter vacation.

The French composer, offering a program of his own works, permitted us to trace his development from his student days, when he wrote "Chant de Nigamon," to the recent "Rugby." Intermediate stages were represented by the "Pastorale d'été," "Horace Victorieux," the Concertino, "Petite Sirène," and aria from Handel's "Julius Caesar," and followed it with a group of German and Russian songs. Then he gave some songs of the English lieder, hardly known in the United States outside the textbooks, and concluded with a modern English group.

Mr. Heyner has a voice of excellent quality, which he knows how to use. But this is perhaps the least of his accomplishments. He is an actor with a nice realization of just how to act a place on the concert platform. His powers of characterization are extraordinary, and his wit and humor, displayed both in his singing and in the remarks with which he gracefully prefaced some of his songs, are delightful and stimulating. A sensitive, intelligent musician, he charmed his first Boston audience, which required several additional numbers of him.

American Works on Minneapolis Program

MINNEAPOLIS—A program about evenly divided between Bach and Brahms, of the saints, Collins and LaViolette of the moderns featured the Jan. 4 concert by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. The two latter are young Chicago musicians. Mr. Collins was represented in this concert by his "Tragic Overture."

Mr. Honegger really was able to provide a surprisingly contrasted program from his own works. Thus the Concertino showed another of his many sides, introducing a touch of jazz in its final section. This is a pleasant, lively piece, which we should not care to find any longer. The piano part was played by Mme. Andreva Vauraberg Honegger, whose personal charm and dexterity at the keyboard completely won the audience.

The Concertino was a stunner. Everybody

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INCLUSIVE PRICES 199, RUE DE GENELLE, PARIS (7e)	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	EMILIO BOSSI DRESSES, MANTLES, HATS Tel. 20.373	NAPOLES	MAISON EGGLY 2 Place Neuve Large Selection of Wallpapers, carpets, matting Linoleum, etc.	JOHANNESBURG	QUEENSLANDERS	QUEENSLANDERS
Watchmaker—Jeweller ALBERT AUBURGER	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	NAPOLES	MAISON EGGLY 2 Place Neuve Large Selection of Wallpapers, carpets, matting Linoleum, etc.	JOHANNESBURG	QUEENSLANDERS	QUEENSLANDERS
HAIR DRESSING	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	NAPOLES	MAISON EGGLY 2 Place Neuve Large Selection of Wallpapers, carpets, matting Linoleum, etc.	JOHANNESBURG	QUEENSLANDERS	QUEENSLANDERS
HAIR CUT or Water Wave, 10 frs. Permanent Waving Cut or Water Wave, 15 frs. Special hair dressing, 10 frs. Hair Specialists in all branches at moderate prices.	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	NAPOLES	MAISON EGGLY 2 Place Neuve Large Selection of Wallpapers, carpets, matting Linoleum, etc.	JOHANNESBURG	QUEENSLANDERS	QUEENSLANDERS
A. ALBERT	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	NAPOLES	MAISON EGGLY 2 Place Neuve Large Selection of Wallpapers, carpets, matting Linoleum, etc.	JOHANNESBURG	QUEENSLANDERS	QUEENSLANDERS
19, rue Tronchet (First Floor) Tel. Louvre 0.68	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	NAPOLES	MAISON EGGLY 2 Place Neuve Large Selection of Wallpapers, carpets, matting Linoleum, etc.	JOHANNESBURG	QUEENSLANDERS	QUEENSLANDERS
Froufrous de Marquise DRESSES BLOUSES Children's Frocks Models ready to wear. 10, rue St-Roch, Paris Tel. Louvre 58-84	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	NAPOLES	MAISON EGGLY 2 Place Neuve Large Selection of Wallpapers, carpets, matting Linoleum, etc.	JOHANNESBURG	QUEENSLANDERS	QUEENSLANDERS
MARCEL COIFFEUR Waterwaving, Shampooing and Manicuring. Perfumery ENGLISH SPOKEN Tel. Gutenberg 35-94 8 rue Boudeau (Very near the Opéra)	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	NAPOLES	MAISON EGGLY 2 Place Neuve Large Selection of Wallpapers, carpets, matting Linoleum, etc.	JOHANNESBURG	QUEENSLANDERS	QUEENSLANDERS
HOTEL MURAT 129, Bd. Murat (Porte St-Claude) New, comfortable, modern Sunshades, Fresh air, 15-20 frs. per day. Rooms 300-600 frs. per month. (Good means of communication.) Tel. Autueil 84-38.	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	NAPOLES	MAISON EGGLY 2 Place Neuve Large Selection of Wallpapers, carpets, matting Linoleum, etc.	JOHANNESBURG	QUEENSLANDERS	QUEENSLANDERS
THE MAISON RUFFIE 11, rue Saint-Augustin (Opera) Always has on hand a good stock of men's and women's underwear, silk stockings, lingerie, hats, coats, etc. Désabillables, Tea Gowns, Lingerie, Immediate delivery to transients. English spoken. Phone Central 85-86.	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	NAPOLES	MAISON EGGLY 2 Place Neuve Large Selection of Wallpapers, carpets, matting Linoleum, etc.	JOHANNESBURG	QUEENSLANDERS	QUEENSLANDERS
"Princess Mary's Hosiery" 205, rue Saint-Honoré Hand-made and seamed silk stockings by highly skilled French artists.	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	NAPOLES	MAISON EGGLY 2 Place Neuve Large Selection of Wallpapers, carpets, matting Linoleum, etc.	JOHANNESBURG	QUEENSLANDERS	QUEENSLANDERS
Au Duc de Richelieu Ladies' Handbags & Specialty in leather and silk Fine Morocco Leather Gifts 31, Rue de Richelieu (Near Théâtre Français)	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	NAPOLES	MAISON EGGLY 2 Place Neuve Large Selection of Wallpapers, carpets, matting Linoleum, etc.	JOHANNESBURG	QUEENSLANDERS	QUEENSLANDERS
MARY 4, rue de Castellane (Madeleine) Carefully selected fabrics, silk, lace, linens, underwear, silk or Linen, BLOUSES, STARVES, CORSETS, and Children's Dresses.	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	NAPOLES	MAISON EGGLY 2 Place Neuve Large Selection of Wallpapers, carpets, matting Linoleum, etc.	JOHANNESBURG	QUEENSLANDERS	QUEENSLANDERS
ROBIN RESTAURANT DES ALPES 10, rue du Marché Saint-Honoré, Paris 12, rue Grimaldi, Nice HOME COOKING. Fresh Vegetables. CHICKEN and TURKEY à la SPECIALITA English Spoken. Se habla Español.	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	ERNESTO SODO Via Santa Lucia 145, 147 The Most Convenient Firm in Town for	NAPOLES	MAISON EGGLY 2 Place Neuve Large Selection of Wallpapers, carpets, matting Linoleum, etc.	JOHANNESBURG		

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application for space and letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

Coser Saleswomen wanted by established company selling direct to women. Experience desirable but not necessary. Exceptionally high commissions and generous bonus plan. Good opportunity for advancement. Beautiful sales equipment and complete instructions furnished. Full details on request. GRACE GRAHAM COMPANY, Dept. S-A, Springfield, Mass.

BOLMEL, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that comes all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c, sample at 10c. GALE CO., 102 Edith Street, Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PATERSON, NEW JERSEY—Departments open on first and second floors in a newly remodeled building at the corner of Main and Market Streets. Total 1,100 square feet of floor space. First floor: Men's furnishings or shoe department. Second floor: Ladies' millinery, hosiery, lingerie, etc. Address: Mrs. M. HOLLMAN, 119 Hemenway St., Suite 3, Paterston, N. J.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.—THE MOTHER CHURCH, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass. Sunday service at 10:30 A.M. Services also held for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations. "Sermon" Sunday School in session every Sunday morning at 10:30 A.M. meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30 P.M.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIES POSITION \$100-\$200.—A service which provides a thorough organized service of 19 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated and contracts made. The procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and your name not mentioned. Application Bureau: See only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Down town Building, Boston, New York.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

MIAMI, FLA.—Rockland Apt., 1779 N. E. 2nd Court, in beautiful Miramar section, overlooking bay and ocean. Bath, central heat, air conditioning, transportation, 1½ block from Christian Science church; \$40 to \$75 per month.

PURCHASING AGENTS

PARIS, FRANCE—Madame WASP Purchasing Agents—Quarantine taxes, 20 to 50% tax. Telephone: Elysées 5176.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—A Charming Home

Located in Asheville's (N. C.) exclusive residential section on Kimberly Ave., with a panorama of the forested slopes, and room for a tennis court. Every room flooded with sunlight. Built by owner for a home. To settle an estate, price \$30,000 for quick disposal. Terms, 10% down, 10% monthly. Address: Mrs. W. H. Williams, Boston, Mass.

TENACRE, Inc.

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY—Residence of refinement; highest standards; experience if needed; New Jersey State license; 100% guarantee; management of Mrs. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, BOSTON—1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished, no undesirable tenant allowed. \$25 up. Tel. 111 ANDREW. Back Bay 4988.

BOSTON, NEAR Fenway—Two-room apartment, fully furnished, heat, bath, electric, refrigerator; A-1 maid and service; electric; ideal living and shopping location. Tel. 7-2889. Mrs. B. B. Parsons, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

HOTSPUR, TEXAS—For sale, brick apartment yielding 10%; completely furnished; corner lot, main thoroughfare. SEVILLE & MUNDHENK, Nels Express Blg.

REST HOMES

GREENBRIER—A rest home in the mountains of North Carolina. Write for folder. Box 77, England, N. C.

SERVICE BUREAUS

METROPOLIS 5078—Tucker 5898
NEW ERA PLACEMENT BUREAU (Age) Intelligent service for placement in OFFICES and BUSINESSES; registration in person 295-311 H. W. Bellman Blg., Los Angeles

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

LOS ANGELES—Executive (35) desires connection as branch manager for eastern and northern concern as officer and executive. Local office desired. Address: B-42, The Christian Science Monitor, 437 Van Nuys Blvd.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

\$1000-\$1500—Palms Postal Clerk, exact. Learn to teach about advertising and secure a position if qualified. H. F. WARD, 1608 W. 8th St., Los Angeles.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.—Three-room modern bungalow, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths; 1 block from Christian Science church, school and bus. Address: 437 Van Nuys Blvd., Los Angeles.

AD-4275 Van Nuys Blvd.

LOS ANGELES, Ashton Arms and Tramore Apartments, 517-529 So. Rampart, Wilshire District. Two-room, two-bath, heat, electric, refrigerator; A-1 maid and service; electric; ideal living and shopping location. Tel. 7-2889. Mrs. B. B. Parsons, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palms Apt., just opened and true to name; pleasing home-like atmosphere. Bath, electric, refrigerator; A-1 maid and service; electric; ideal living and shopping location. Tel. 7-2889. Mrs. B. B. Parsons, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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BOSTON—Tel. JACK Bay 4830

270 Madison Ave.—Tel. CALEDONIA 2706

LONDON—Tel. GERARD 5422

2. Adelphi Terrace—PARIS—Tel. GALLIARD 4271

3. Avenue de l'Opéra—Gutzeit 4271

11. Via Mazetti—FLORENCE—Tel. 23-406

11, Unter den Linden—BERLIN—Tel. Ritter 5196

PHILADELPHIA—MERKUR 6525

994 Fox Blg.—Tel. Ritter 5196

1106 Service Blg.—Tel. Miami 9-9545

1055 McCormick Rd.—Tel. Webster 7185

CLEVELAND—Tel. Webster 7240

140 Union Trust Blg.—Tel. Cherry 7606

442 Book Blg.—Tel. Cadillac 5035

102 Continental Building—Tel. Victor 3702

SAN FRANCISCO—Cornelia Hotel Apartments, 641 O'Farrell St., Downtown—Recently renovated. Frigidaire, wall beds, 2, 3, 4 rooms each, heat, electric, hot water, central heating and electric service; \$35 to \$55 per month or weekly.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Westchester Apt., Westchester at Pico—New, bright, beautiful, fully furnished; daily maid service; elevator; garage; kitchen centrally located; R and H Apartments, 1605 N. Broadway, Granite 5175.

LOS ANGELES, Ashton Arms and Tramore Apartments, 517-529 So. Rampart, Wilshire District. Two-room, two-bath, heat, electric, refrigerator; A-1 maid and service; electric; ideal living and shopping location. Tel. 7-2889. Mrs. B. B. Parsons, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Westchester Apt., Westchester at Pico—New, bright, beautiful, fully furnished; daily maid service; elevator; garage; kitchen centrally located; R and H Apartments, 1605 N. Broadway, Granite 5175.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Westchester Apt., Westchester at Pico—New, bright, beautiful, fully furnished; daily maid service; elevator; garage; kitchen centrally located; R and H Apartments, 1605 N. Broadway, Granite 5175.

ELECTION BAN ON LIQUOR MODIFIED

Prague Dries Protest Change in Law to Allow Drinking Before Voting Day

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—Despite the strong opposition of the Social Democrats, a change has been introduced into the law concerning the sale of alcohol during parliamentary and other elections. Hitherto, its sale has been prohibited, both on the day previous, as well as on the day of the election itself. In future, the prohibition will apply only to the polling day, and will be restricted to the period before, and for two hours after the votes have been taken.

The National Democrats put forward the argument—in support of the amendment—that the present law

was not satisfactory, seeing that in Slovakia and Ruthenia, the sale of alcohol in bottles was allowed during the prohibited period.

In view of the many other distinctions which have to be drawn between these two less advanced parts of the Republic, and Bohemia and Moravia, the logic of the latter position is not so clear to temperature reformers here, while it is to the leaders of social life, who do not fear for prohibition, feel that the benefit in law and order now prevailing on election day, is in no small measure due to the former prohibition of alcohol for the longer period, and in consequence deprecate the new change.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

GLADYS HOLLOWAY SMITH—Accompanist Coach 214 East 51st St., New York—Special aid to young singers and church soloists. Teaching Music, \$300, or less, for voice and piano.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN shorthand, typewriting and secretarial training given by experienced teacher. Telephone Aspinwall 8100 (Brooklyn, N.Y.).

TO LET—FURNISHED

ALL-YEAR-ROUND HOME—Flushing, Long Island—Two-story, two-room apartment, 4 unusually large outside rooms and bath; all modern conveniences; outlook over Central Park, library, Bronx, and Long Island—\$150 per month minimum. Tel. Winston-Salem—Wachovia News Stand, SOUTH CAROLINA—Charleston—Slovia Store, 318 King St., New York City.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ART WORK

LADIES' HAND BAGS All fabric, beaded bags—made, re-modelled, cleaned; guaranteed to please. MARY STEELE Tel. University 2019

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE BOUND COMMONWEALTH BUD DERY 129 Washington St., Brookline Tel. Regent 1500

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE Rebinding All Kinds of Books Tel. El-merkast 0242 Boston

CLEANSERS AND DYES

HIGH-GLOSS cleaning, drying and pressing. Work called for and delivered. DURITE CLEANERS, 249 Harvard Street, Brookline, Mass. Regent 5409

DANCING STUDIOS

RICHARD'S STUDIO OF DANCING 80 Huntington Avenue, Boston Open for class and class. Tel. B. R. 6090

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS and coats made to order. Fully lined, hemmed, alterations, etc. KENNEDY DAVIS, MRS. L. M. HOLLMAN, 119 Hemenway St., Suite 3, Boston

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. E. G. RECOVERY (Placement Agency) 100 Franklin St., Boston Tel. 1554

New Registration by Appointment Only 550 W. 144th St., N. Y. C. Edgewood 1773

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Office positions for Men and Women Gorlitz 2335-2362 290 Broadway, N. Y. C.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORTE 1554

Commerce Employment Bureau

LEONIE L. WILLIAMS, 505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

HIGH-class domestic help, 1437 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. C. Regent 1240

PAINTING AND DECORATING

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Painting, decorating, carpentry, T. HARVEY Tel. Larcom 2289

PIANOS FOR SALE

BABY GRAND piano, new, unisted; may be seen at 26 E. 54th. MISS WEBSTER, Vandebilt 5007 (New York City)

PIANO INSTRUCTION

PAULINE A. LINKE Teacher of Piano and Accompanist 460 Huntington Ave., Boston, Highlands 0079

PHOTOGRAPHERS

HORN—Established Studio in Boston 250 Marlboro St., Opposite Symphony Hall

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW YORK CITY—290 Central Park West 922—small, single rooms, excellent home-table; tourists accommodated. (CUNNINGTONS)

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Back Bay, 10 Norway St., Suite 202—small, sunny, heated; beautiful view. \$25 per week. Tel. 7-2889. Mrs. B. B. TIERNEY, 612 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. Phone 0888-3.

ROOMS, BOARD, AND ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Longwood Section—8-room apartment and bath, continuous hot water, heated, \$85. Tel. Regent 1892.

BRIGHTON—Large, sun-filled, sun-splashed, bright rooms, bath, private house, heated, electric; garage; good, clean, central location. Tel. 7-2889. Mrs. B. B. TIERNEY, 1606 N. Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW YORK CITY—Small family of refinement; a paying guest for large room; business person preferred; train, bus, telephone, etc. Tel. 7-2889. Mrs. B. B. TIERNEY, 1606 N. Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW YORK CITY—Desirable home for a paying guest; large room; bus, telephone, etc. Tel. 7-2889. Mrs. B. B. TIERNEY, 1606 N. Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW YORK CITY—Desirable home for a paying guest; large room; bus, telephone, etc. Tel. 7-2889. Mrs. B. B. TIERNEY, 1606 N. Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW YORK CITY—Desirable home for a paying guest; large room; bus, telephone, etc. Tel. 7-2889. Mrs. B. B. TIERNEY, 1606 N. Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW YORK CITY—Desirable home for a paying guest; large room; bus, telephone, etc. Tel. 7-2889. Mrs. B. B. TIERNEY, 1606

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida**MIAMI**

(Continued)

Field's Shoppe

An unusual assortment of merchandise at moderate prices.

SMART MISSES' AND WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL

145 E. Flagler Street

See HAVANA TOURS - ALL THE TIMEMITCHELL'S TOURS INC.
ESTABLISHED 1877
305 E. 2nd AV MIAMI FLORIDA**Penton's Service Station**Pan-Am Gasoline and Motor Oils
Michelin Tires and Tubes
Bridgestone, Firestone, Rock
Crank Case Service
Phone 7239 3460 N. E. 2nd Ave.**General Insurance**

Service Kindly Given

W. W. BAKER

605-6 Olympia Bldg. Ph. 35141

Tallies—Prizes

Fancy Prize Wrappings

Greeting Cards

The TREASURE CHEST

Cor. N. E. 1st St. and 2nd Ave.

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By Day, Hour or Week, Sightseeing
trips to all parts of Florida. Phones
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WM. ROBINSON 842 N. W. 3rd St.

Attorney-at-Law

DAVID B. NEWSOM

1133 INGRAHAM BLDG.

Phone Miami 3-2919

MIAMI'S ONLY DOLL HOSPITALImported and Novelty Dolls
Doll Accessories—Gift Cards
Novelties

210 N. E. FIRST STREET

MARGARET'S SALON de BEAUTEFeaturing Realistic Permanents
20 N. E. 3rd Ave. Margaret Cox
Calumet Building Proprietress

Phone 5796

MAHONY, SINCLAIR & CO.805 E. EXCHANGE BUILDING
PHONE 36555

Accounting Income Tax

MIAMI BEACH BRIDGE INNPleasing homelike atmosphere—
comfortable rooms—reasonable—
Special rates for permanent guests.**Dining Room—Food and Service**

that will please

1750 WEST AVENUE

MRS. J. SCHUMACHER, Mgr.

Boulevard Cafeteria

Where fresh vegetables and choice

meats are always served under personal supervision.

Located in The Boulevard Hotel

1325 Meridian Avenue

Miami Beach, Florida.

Maud Downing

DESIGNER GOWNS—READY MADE AND MADE TO ORDER

1009 Lincoln Road

ORLANDO

Daniel Clothing Co.

Schloss Bros. Clothes

Smith Smart Shoes

Dr. Reed, Cushion Sole Shoes

Hats and Men's Furnishings

19 S. Orange Ave. Phone 5847

Orlando, Florida

A delightful place to enjoy delicious food*

Rendezvous Cafe

IN THE SPANISH PATIO

AUTREY-MURPHY ARCADE

ORLANDO, FLA.

The Tot's Shoppe

Dainty Duds for Tiny Tots*

Infants to six years. Girls' and Boys'

Latvian Specialty

Novelties of unusual interest for the Babes

Phone 7352 27 W. WASHINGTON

Two Stores for Men

We Feature Quality, Not Price*

THE MEN'S SHOP

Phone 3551 32 S. Orange Ave.

SAN JUAN MEN'S SHOP

Phone 4352 San Juan Hotel Bldg.

Orlando Florida

Fort Gatlin Beauty Shop

MARINELLO SYSTEM

Expert Operators

MISS E. ERICK

551 North Orange Avenue

Shoes Repaired While You Wait

HANSON'S

Electric Shoe Repairing

57 E. PINE STREET Orlando, Florida

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida**ORLANDO**

(Continued)

WASHBURN'S

LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA DINNER

"Always a Special You Like"

Mrs. F. BRYANT WASHBURN

13-15 West Washington St. Phone 3656

Walk-Over Boot Shop

You can have style and comfort in Walk-Over shoes for men and women

NEW DEXDALE HOSIERY

Phone 5648 Sunland Hotel Bldg.

SLATER-SCOTT

"Gowns for Discriminating Women"

GOWNS**WRAPS****SPORT CLOTHES**

Phone 7954 20 N. ORANGE AVE.

Elebash Jewelry Company

"GIFTS OF DISTINCTION"

Phone 3894 124 So. Orange Ave.

Orlando, Fla.

Emicer's Cafeterias

"Always Reliable"

23 S. ORANGE AVE.

539 N. ORANGE AVE.

Orlando, Fla.

Wilson's

Good Shoes and Hosiery

Juvenile Store 110 So. Orange Ave.

22 So. Orange Ave. Orlando, Fla.

SARASOTA**General Insurance****Real Estate****BROWN & CRIST, Inc.****BROKERS**

Sarasota, Florida

AVONDALE**McCLELLAN PARK**

Choice Residential Properties

Bacheller-Brewer Corporation

Owners and Developers

LEVY'S

The Store That Please You

AT FIVE POINTS

Taste the Difference in**OLEANDER ICE CREAM**

SARASOTA

ST. PETERSBURG**SOUTHERN PRALINES**

Formerly

"PLANTATION PRALINES"

Made of pure cane sugar and pecan nuts. Sold exclusively through W. J. Howey Orange Juicery.

Phone 4373 355 CENTRAL AVE.

PALM BOOK SHOP

Circulating Library

"The Home of Beautiful Thoughts"

208 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

TAMPA**Diamonds****Jewelry****Silverware****Bead Bags**

Costume Jewelry and Novelties

Owen-Cotter Jewelry Co.

THE DIAMOND MERCHANTS

TAMPA ST. PETERSBURG

SOUTH FLORIDA'S GREATEST

Walt-O-Cre**BOOTERY**

Invites Hard-to-Fit Feet

WALK-OVER BOOTERY

814 FRANKLIN STREET

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.

410 Franklin Street

Tampa, Fla.

FLOWER AND PET SHOP

Olive and Gardenia Streets

West Palm Beach, Fla.

GOLD FISH HENDRICK CAGES**THE LOG CABIN**

Specializing in

FRIED CHICKEN and WAFFLES

HOME MADE PIES and CAKES

LUNCHROOM — DINNER

325 DATURA STREET DIAL 2-1984

BEST ELECTRIC CO., INC.

Contractors—Dealers

Phone 2-0844 807 S. Pointsettia Ave.

Harris RESTAURANT

501 FRANKLIN STREET, TAMPA

Opposite Court House

POPULAR PRICES

Good Food—Courteous Service

McCASKILL TAILORING COMPANY

Clothing and

Men's Furnishings

Stovall Building, 414 Tampa Street

Tampa, Fla. Phone 3293

Chandler's Corset Shop

Corsets, Underwear, Negligees,

Hosiery

10% Discount to Business Women

Phone 4112 607 Tampa St.

BEAU MONDE SHOPPE

435 Grand Central Avenue

Near Christian Science church

EXCLUSIVE LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR AND MILLINERY

Phone H 1122

Georgia**ATLANTA****McGEE & FULLER BEAUTY SHOP**

64½ Whitehall St.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1929

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Anschluss and War

RECENTLY the word war has been heard again in Europe. It may or it may not have been used by responsible persons. Certainly it has not been employed as a definite menace. Rather has it been pronounced in a hypothetical manner. In certain contingencies, one hears, war may break out, and the conditions which would favor a recourse to arms are indicated in advance.

There is not the slightest need to take these vague utterances seriously, for there is not the smallest prospect of war. Yet the mere knowledge that war is contemplated as a remote possibility seems to show that men have not yet eradicated the thought of war. They are creatures of habits, and despite peace pacts they revert, on provocation, to the old foolish notion of settling problems by force of arms.

Some time ago agency reports attributed to Dr. Benes, the able Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, the statement that the Anschluss—that is to say, the union of Austria and Germany—would mean war. Probably he never made such a declaration, but none the less it was printed in the newspapers as his private belief. The propaganda in favor of the Anschluss nevertheless continued. M. Briand was called upon by the press to inform Dr. Stresemann that France was irrevocably opposed to the Anschluss. Then a strange agency report came from Lugano. It suggested that M. Briand had told Dr. Stresemann that, since France would vote against the union of Germany and Austria if the matter were brought before the League of Nations, the junction of the two countries was permanently barred unless Germany, defying European opinion, was prepared to go to war. Again it is unlikely the statesmen expressed himself in this fashion, but it remains true that the newspapers printed the alleged threat.

It is encouraging to observe that French newspapers, while registering the agency report, protested against its implications. One of them spoke out plainly. It declared itself flatly opposed to the Anschluss, but it deprecated anything resembling a menace. The politicians must, it affirmed, renounce once and for all the menace of war as a weapon of diplomacy. No more dangerous weapon can be imagined. Talk of war may produce war. A nation may resist, if necessary, any policy which is contrary to its interests, but it must not announce its intention of resisting it by war.

There is in all this an extremely valuable lesson. In the old days it was considered perfectly proper to intimate to another country, which showed signs of disregarding one's wishes, the national determination to fight in given circumstances. That was part of the ordinary machinery of diplomacy. But something has radically changed. No longer can the merest hint of war be thrown out without arousing a protest. It strikes everybody as an improper and outmoded proceeding. It is a glaring anachronism. It has no place in the diplomatic army.

Thus while one may regret that habits of thought are so strong that war is not yet eliminated from the vocabulary of nations, one is cheered by the recognition of the strangeness of the word thrown into diplomatic conversations. There are still, it is true, people who find it in their lexicon, but there are many others who immediately are shocked into describing it as an obsolete word which should not be used. But all must be exceedingly careful. One newspaper—not French—as a sequel to these exchanges indulged in a specious but fallacious reasoning. War, it argued, is ruled out. Therefore, Germany can safely form plans for the accomplishment of the Anschluss in the full confidence that no action can possibly be taken against it. Treaties can be broken and promises disregarded with impunity. Pledges no longer count, for they are not supported by any sanctions. The fallacy of this reasoning is surely obvious.

War used to be regarded as a final method of settling disputes. The renunciation of war as a method of settling disputes does not release countries from their obligations. For war is substituted arbitration, and while it would be wrong for any nation to preserve the status quo by the menace of war, it would be equally wrong for another nation arbitrarily to disturb the status quo in accordance with its own interests without taking heed of the interests of others. If there is an acute opposition of opinion on the question of the Anschluss, that question must be submitted to arbitration and both sides must submit to the verdict pronounced. Otherwise the world becomes a lawless realm, and that is not the purpose of the elimination of war. With war's elimination there must come the reign of reason. With peace there must march justice.

Along New Frontiers

EVERY day there is a fresh conquest to record on the credit side of the airplane. From the south polar regions, Commander Byrd, endeavoring to fill in the gaps in the map of mysterious ice cliffs, proudly reports his success in carrying by airplane the United States flag several hundred miles farther south than it has ever been before. From Afghanistan comes a story of the rescue of women and children by air which should stir the most apa-

thetic, a rescue over 160 miles of mountainous territory from the British Legation at Kabul to the Indian side of the border, safe from the revolt of tribesmen against their Eastern ruler.

Before the advent of the airplane such rescue and exploration work would have been slow and tedious. It would have depended largely upon native help or primitive dog sled. And the fact that it has been done with such celerity causes wonder why serious thinkers should call for restriction either upon output or development of the airplane. Sad memories cling to the devastation from aerial activities in the Great War. Yet the airplane need carry no blame for the dire consequences which its employment brought about.

A messenger of good will, the airplane has proved a friend in time of need, of service in emergency, of aid in the daily routine. If it has been utilized to spread destructive gases in time of war or to drop bombs on helpless villages and towns, men, not the airplane, must answer the charge. Happily the traces of war are being obliterated, and the thoughts of nations are turning to the solidification of peace. Humanity is bracing itself as never before, not for glorious battle, but for glorious discovery and succor for the helpless. Men are finding the earth—a small place to work in. They are reaching out, and in their bid for the larger freedom the airplane is rendering them incalculable assistance.

Mr. Ford's Farming Vision

HENRY FORD'S vision of a rural country side from which the small farms of today shall have wholly passed, to be supplanted by great acreage controlled and directed by corporations, may have its unpleasant features, but it is nevertheless in strict accord with the economic progress of the age. It is his conviction that the time of the individual farmer is passed. The wasteful and needless multiplication of agricultural machinery so that each farm will have reapers and threshers and gang plows, useful for only a comparatively few days throughout the year, will be supplanted by corporative and co-operative methods by which there will be a wealth of machinery available, and all of it kept busy up to its economic limit. Beyond doubt farming today is the most distinctly individualistic and therefore wasteful of American industries. Yet it is one to which the theories of mass production can readily be applied. Under conditions such as these the workings of economic law may be relied upon to effect the revolution in methods which Mr. Ford predicts.

But there will instantly arise the question, does this portend the disappearance of the independent farmer? Always in every land the farmer has been looked upon as the mainstay of the nation. To him the ancient English phrase still adheres, and we speak of the sturdy yeomanry of the farming belt. It may be questioned whether the farmer, up to his eyes in debt, possesses all the independence with which orators like to invest him. There are those who have preached the doctrine that it was better to own a mortgage on a farm than the farm which is mortgaged. There are others who assert that in the time of the five-day, forty-hour week, the farmer still works from dawn until late at night, and finds his work never done. But even with these facts before us, it is still a disinclination to see the day of bonanza farming, that is to say great tracts farmed by corporations, established universally throughout the United States. Yet it is a system almost sure to be established unless some means is speedily devised for ameliorating the present economic condition of those who till the farms.

Mr. Ford refers to co-operation. This has already been developed to some considerable extent among fruit growers, particularly in California and Florida. In the latter State, too, a very prominent owner of a system of chain stores has sought to establish a system of chain farms. Each of these farms is under the direction of a manager, who has a financial interest in its returns. But the necessary supplies, and the machinery and capital needed for its operation are furnished by a central company, which also directs the marketing of the produce. How well such a system will work out in an extended area it is perhaps too early to determine.

In the end, however, the farmer is likely to find in such projects as these a more enduring cure for his ills than any he can obtain through political agitation. Which conclusion does not at all preclude the necessity for some political action to be taken as early as possible by the Congress of the United States.

The Starry Skies

IT IS doubtful if any other physical science has made greater progress in revealing the wonders of the universe to mankind than has astronomy during the twentieth century. The limitless extent of the universe; the uncountable number of the heavenly bodies; the marvelous distances traveled by light waves before reaching the earth; knowledge of the composition of the stars—all have taken on new meanings through recent discoveries.

This greatly enhanced knowledge of the skies has come about as the result of the increased power of the telescope and the greater perfection of photography. The lens through which the human eye formerly made its observation has now given place to the mirror and the highly sensitive photographic plate. The increased size of the mirror adds immensely to the power of the modern telescope.

The hundred-inch reflector of the telescope in the observatory on Mount Wilson, Calif., has opened up new vistas in the skies through which the number of known heavenly bodies has increased from millions to billions. What will result from the installation of a new telescope with a two hundred-inch reflector, such as is now being erected in the same locality, is difficult of estimate. But certain it is that myriads of new worlds will be revealed as penetration is pushed farther and farther into interstellar space. Whether the ultimate of this means a final determination of the limits to space, as some observers seem to expect, it is not now possible to state with certainty.

Largely because the telescope on Mount Wilson has not revealed new types of stars hitherto

unknown, or new species of objects, expectation centers chiefly upon the discovery of new facts about known stars. Astronomers pretty generally agree that stars and other objects in the skies are undergoing an evolutionary process, regarding which it is thought the new telescope will furnish much important additional information.

Commendable Civic Rivalry

THE challenge issued by organized lawlessness is being accepted by those against whom it has been hurled. In not a few of the larger cities of the United States the impertinence of those who have boasted that the law is impotent is being answered by determined efforts to disprove the assertion. Strangely enough some of the very newspapers which would be first in defense of their communities in other circumstances seek to belittle and discourage the crusades which have been undertaken. It would be unkind to them to intimate that their sympathies are with the avowed enemies of society. They would prefer to have it said that they hesitate to lend aid to any party or faction admittedly ambitious in its effort to establish itself in public favor.

But it may be said, and at least circumstantially proved, that the issue between effective law enforcement and its violation is not one regarding which there can longer be political or partisan division. Organized offenders against the law may boast the support and sympathetic aid of individuals or factions powerful in state and municipal governments. They cannot boast of that popular endorsement lacking which no political party will consider an alliance with them.

Unsupported and unaided by reputable political leaders, the professional criminals in the larger cities find themselves at an unexpected disadvantage. No reputable politician seeks or desires their support either before or at an election. That would be a liability rather than an asset. And so the professional criminals are being ordered to amend their vicious ways or move on. Their refuges in speakeasies and similar resorts are being cleared, and the traffic in illicit liquors checked. There is being shown a commendable rivalry among those cities which have seriously undertaken the work of housecleaning.

Will the men and women in the localities where the officials are moving definitely toward the end sought accord to this undertaking the support which deserves? Its success will depend, finally, upon the attitude of the public. It is well known that sporadic efforts along this line cannot accomplish what is desired. Vigilance and determination alone can assure success. And the responsibilities of many of the smaller cities will be multiplied as the exodus from the larger centers continues. The undesirables dislodged from old haunts will migrate to fresh fields. Their advent will not be a benefit, and they should not be permitted to gain a foothold. They have no claims upon the hospitality of law-abiding American citizens. A vast majority of them, as is shown by police statistics, are aliens who do not seek to become naturalized. Many of them no doubt have gained admission to the country unlawfully.

Police commissioners in several eastern centers of population have come to the sane realization that, while the violation of the prohibition law is condoned or winked at, it is difficult to enforce police authority in preventing other crimes and misdemeanors. The choice must be made between outlawry and compelled or voluntary law observance. It is a significant sign of the times that the majority in support of law and order is increasing.

State Income Taxes

THE Governor of Michigan proposes a novel device for raising additional revenue for that State. He suggests an income tax collected only from persons who pay federal income taxes, and of an amount equal to 5 per cent of what they pay to the Nation. The one advantage of this form of taxation is that it frees the payer from the trouble and perplexity involved in making out, as in Massachusetts, and certain other states, an entirely distinct state income tax report. Nevertheless, many will hold that it is a step in the wrong direction.

The opinion of tax experts is increasingly to the effect that the field of the income tax should be left to the Federal Government alone, and that state governments should raise their revenues by other devices. Such a tax as proposed in Michigan would be particularly irritating because of the comparatively small number of Michigan citizens upon whom it would fall—less than 350,000 out of a population ten times as great. But it is generally thought that a state income tax in any event, involving as it does constant instances of double taxation, is harassing, and irritating to a degree far beyond any commensurate financial advantages. In time, no doubt, the United States Government will assert its exclusive authority in this field of taxation.

Random Ramblings

Shaped like a camera, and carrying a strip of film, a newly invented "talking book" will tell its own story so often that he knows it by heart.

André Tardieu says that war does not pay those who lose it, those who fight it or those who win it. That leaves it profitable only to those who stop it. Or prevent it.

Logging companies in the Pacific Northwest find that provision of good food makes their woodsmen better workers. Good board, more lumber.

Is that proposed addition to the Holland Tunnel under the Hudson River to enable New Yorkers to get more distance?

Inventory week for New Jersey farmers does not mean that taking account of stock shall be confined to the dairymen.

What a wonderful time today! At last, with the world upon his shoulders, could have listening in.

Add to difficult jobs, that of the poet who has to write his spring sonnets in the winter time.

Monosyllables

OF ALL the languages in the world, English and Chinese, one would think, would have least in common. The English language is comparatively new, a product of which the component parts are easily discernible; its history, complex as it is, can be followed in all its ramifications by anyone who wishes to study it.

The Chinese language, on the other hand, is one of the most ancient products of human thought. Its history lies buried in the dim past, and for a European to study it is so hazardous an undertaking that few venture upon it, and even among the Chinese the number who do so is very small. Yet as Prof. Otto Jespersen, the distinguished Danish philologist, pointed out in an address to the British Academy in London, the two languages share one important feature: their love for monosyllables.

Chinese, to be sure, is the more consistent of the two, for it knows of no words of more than one syllable, but English, although it cannot be called altogether monosyllabic, because it still retains a great many polysyllables, both of native origin and of foreign extraction, is, in the words of Dr. Jespersen, "approaching that type of linguistic structure which is best represented by monosyllabic Chinese." Professor Jespersen calculates that while English finds daily use for more than 8000 monosyllables and could theoretically increase this number to 150,000, the Pekingese dialect of Chinese has only about 420 genuine monosyllables and, even if this number be multiplied by four to allow for existing word forms—for Chinese a word may mean something different if spoken at a different pitch—the resulting total is considerably smaller than in English.

The chief cause of the tendency of English words to grow, like Alice, shorter and shorter is, however, different from the tendency which at some time or other brought Chinese to its present pass. The Chinese, like the French, seemed to have suffered from a predilection to drop the final consonants of their words; the English, on the contrary, stuck to their consonants, but eliminated the weak vowels that preceded them. This difference, as Professor Jespersen explains, is vital: for not only gives the longer words a chance to survive, but purges English from the vice of too many words sounding alike, which, in the case of monosyllables, would have been extremely awkward.

Already there are quite a number of so-called homophones in English, and incomprehensibility is avoided by what is generally referred to as the "context," that is, in order to distinguish "nose" from "knows," we have to say "his nose" and "he knows," a procedure which illustrates how very near we are the precipice of hopeless confusion in our daily intercourse with our neighbors. As Professor Jespersen puts it: "The understanding of small words is largely cinematographic; each syllable is perceived only in connection with what precedes and follows, while polysyllables are much more independent of their surroundings."

Professor Jespersen did not stop to consider the strange fact that in a language of so pronounced a monosyllabic character as English, the monosyllable should, on the whole, remain so inconspicuous. It is only rarely that we become aware that the beauty of a particular passage of fine prose lies largely in the fact that it consists almost entirely of monosyllables.

Even Samuel Johnson, who dearly loved the rich succession of a long, learned word, could not escape in moments of inspiration the monosyllabic urge. "My dear friend," he said in such a rare moment to his devoted biographer, "clear your mind of cant!" And so overwhelming was the effect of this simple string of monosyllables upon Johnson himself, that, as just indicated, even before he uttered them, he relaxed the stiffness of his usual mode of address and changed the "sir" to the very amiable "my dear friend," a fact which Boswell faithfully records, but on which he fails to comment.

D. M.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

SURELY among the unique institutions of the world is the one that can number among its 130 titular members two former Presidents of Republics, twelve Prime Ministers, thirty Ministers of Foreign Affairs, fourteen Ministers of State, twenty-three Ambassadors, twenty-three Ministers Plenipotentiary, and five members of the International Court of Justice at The Hague. Ten have held office at one time or another as president of the Assembly of the League of Nations. The organization has only been two years in existence and called the International Diplomatic Academy. A session has just been held in Paris at which the president, Viscount de Fontenay, made public these astonishing statistics. He spoke, also, of the progress made in accomplishing the purpose of the body in fostering international understanding. One of the most interesting reports accepted by the academy was the one proposing that, for the sake of minority races in various countries, an international law be presented for acceptance by the nations guaranteeing certain minimum rights for every citizen within a country.

The arrival of Ben Jonson's "Volpone" at the Théâtre de l'Atelier in Montmartre recalls the fact that the play as it now stands—and as it delighted the audiences of Vienna and New York—was written in France. Stefan Zweig, Austrian playwright, read it in the original, saw its possibilities, and determined on a German translation. He packed his bag and set off for the French Riviera, believing he was taking with him a copy of this imitative seventeenth-century comedy. On arrival, however, he discovered he had left it behind. Undaunted by this, he rewrote the play from memory, and it is this version which has been presented to various capitals.

Press a button and you pass a law. It may come to this in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies if the voting machines offered for the consideration of the members are accepted. A Frenchman, M. Langlois, has devised an electrical voting system which has much to recommend it, and which the Municipal Council of Paris is to experiment with before it goes before the two houses of Parliament. In the English House of Commons the members vote by leaving the room by different doors. In France the members approach an urn and drop their ballots in it. By the new system each member would have on his desk a small box with his name and three buttons: for, against, and abstaining. The pressure of a button would automatically record the vote, which action is in turn communicated to a central place where the voting is automatically counted. The result would be a great saving of time, increased convenience for the members, and the almost total avoidance of any possibility of mistakes being made.

The enterprise of the village of Vigneux recommends itself. The inhabitants by delegation made it known to the Mayor, Philippe Genest, that they desired to act in and produce a film based on local history. Being himself an enthusiastic devotee of the motion-picture art, he gave strong support to the idea. The result has been that with the aid of a professional camera man a complete film has been made of a story called "La Marseillaise des Paysans." It proves to be a pageant depicting the history and traditions of the village of Vigneux and surrounding district. Nearly all the members of the village took part. Vigneux is situated in the ancient Province of Dauphiné, not a great distance from Grenoble.

Every now and again an incident occurs which recalls the fact that France was once a monarchy and that there dwell within the country today thousands of royalists. The governments, as they succeed one another, being

secure in the sweeping Republican sentiment of the Nation, usually wink at the Royalist activities and statements. Occasionally untoward circumstances accompany the clash of Royalist and Republican sympathizers and the Government is forced to intervene. A recent incident, however, was accorded the graceful interest of the Government. Princess François de France, daughter of the Due de Guise, pretender to the throne of France, was to marry Prince Christopher of Greece and Denmark. Four thousand Royalists came to her château, near Versailles, to pay her homage before the wedding. They filed past her as she stood at the end of the large hall, each man wearing in his buttonhole the lilies of France, the symbol of their cause. The scene—except for the brilliant costumes which were not there—might have been enacted several centuries ago in the presence of a daughter of another Due de Guise.

There is a large circle of people here who are interested in the construction of a tunnel under the English Channel, by which France and England would be linked by rail. The question has come up and the matter turned down repeatedly for many years. Only a twelvemonth ago the last vestiges of the factory, erected on the French coast in connection with an effort to start building a tunnel, were erased. The factory had failed to pieces. Now comes a report from London that the Channel Committee of the House of Commons is again pressing for the construction of the tunnel, and if this move is encouraged at all in England it may be expected an equivalent French committee will be set up. Both countries would gain, for certainly a tunnel would facilitate the passage of both visitors and goods between the two countries and thus foster better understanding between the peoples.

French inventors are wondering if the day has come when a simple wire can be substituted for a gramophone disk and the same results be obtained. They have witnessed a demonstration by a German, Dr. Otto Stille, when he was able to produce musical harmonies from a thin wire made of chrome steel. When the wire is subjected to a magnetic current, its molecular composition